

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

LAW BULLETIN

Containing the Law Creating a Department of Agriculture in Pennsylvania, the various Acts of Assembly Committed to the Dairy and Food Division for Enforcement, a Brief Digest of Numerous Decisions of Courts Relating to the Aforesaid Laws, and Rules and Regulations



N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture
JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner

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PREFACE

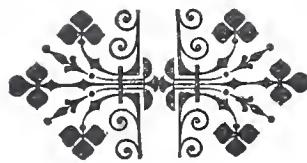
The following compilation of the statutes relating to the creation of the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner and his duties, etc., under such statutes, are published to meet the demand coming from persons who desire the information they contain.

The call for such information is great, and as this publication contains the Acts of Assembly, the enforcement of which is placed in the hands of the Dairy and Food Comissioner, it is of special importance.

There is no more effectual method for securing obedience to law than that of giving notice to the public of its requirements; and any person wishing to be informed, whether he be manufacturer, dealer or consumer, can secure proper information upon this subject by applying to the Dairy and Food Commissioner for this Bulletin.

A brief summary of various court decisions relating to these statutes is appended, and will be found convenient for reference by attorneys and others interested.

N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1914.

To Whom it may Concern:

The accompanying digest of Acts of Assembly relating to the organization of the Department of Agriculture, and the Dairy and Food Division in particular, is respectfully presented for the information of all interested in the manufacture, sale or use of dairy and food products.

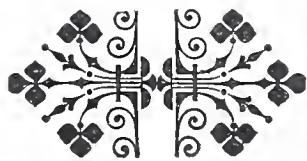
The several preceding large editions of bulletins of a similar character are entirely exhausted, and the present edition has therefore been prepared and printed to meet the constantly increasing demand from manufacturers, dealers and others for information concerning such legislation as is included within the limited space of this publication.

Special attention is directed to the important dairy and food laws enacted by the Legislatures of 1909, 1911 and 1913, which are printed within the pages of this Bulletin. The rules and regulations relating to the Pure Food Act of May 13th, 1909, and the Cold Storage Act of 1913, will also prove of interest and value to those concerned.

The continued favorable co-operation of the press, trade and the public in general, in enforcing the aforesaid laws, is respectfully requested, believing that the cause is a most worthy one, protecting human life, as well as preventing gross fraud and deception in the sale of dairy and food products.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.



ACT PROVIDING FOR DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

AN ACT

To enlarge the powers of the State Board of Agriculture, to authorize the said Board to enforce the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health, and to prevent adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," approved May twenty-one, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of other acts in relation to dairy products; to authorize the appointment of an agent of the said Board who shall be known as the "Dairy and Food Commissioner," and to define his duties and fix his compensation, being supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture," approved May eighth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Board of Agriculture be and is hereby empowered and charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health, and to prevent the adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," approved May twenty-one, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and with the enforcement of the various provisions of all other laws now enacted, or hereafter to be enacted, prohibiting or regulating the adulteration or imitation of butter, cheese or other dairy products.

Section 2. That for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the provisions of the said laws concerning dairy products, the president of the said State Board of Agriculture be and hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint an agent of the said Board, who shall be known by the name and title of the "Dairy and Food Commissioner," who shall hold his office for the term of two years, or until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified, and shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum and his necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties under this act. The said agent shall be charged under the direction of the said Board with the execution and enforcement of all laws now enacted, or hereafter to be enacted, in relation to the adulteration or imitation of dairy products.

Section 3. That the said agent of the said Board, the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to the approval of the said State Board of Agriculture, to appoint and fix the compensation of such assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel, as may be deemed by him necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of his office, and for the discovery and prosecution of violations of the said laws: Provided, That the entire expenses of the said agent and of all his assistants, agents,

experts, chemists, detectives and counsel (salaries included), shall not exceed the sum appropriated for the purposes of this act.

Section 4. That the said agent of the State Board of Agriculture and such assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel, as he shall duly authorize for the purpose, shall have full access, egress and ingress, to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels and cans, used in the manufacture, transportation and sale of any dairy products, or of any adulteration or imitation thereof. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel, containing dairy products, or any adulteration or imitation thereof, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale, in violation of any of the provisions of any act now enacted or which may be hereafter enacted in relation to dairy products, or the adulteration or imitation thereof, and they shall also have power to take from such package, can or vessel, samples for analysis.

Section 5. That all penalties and costs received by the said State Board of Agriculture for violations of the said act of May twenty-one, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of other acts now enacted or hereafter to be enacted, prohibiting or regulating the adulteration or imitation of butter, cheese or other dairy products, shall be appropriated by the said Board to the payment only of the necessary expenses incurred by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner and his assistants and agents in the investigation, discovery and prosecution of violations of the said act.

Section 6. That all charges, accounts and expenses of the said Commissioner, and of all the assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel employed by him, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State in the same manner as other accounts and expenses of the said State Board of Agriculture are now paid as provided by law.

Section 7. That the said Commissioner shall make annual reports of his work and proceedings, and shall report in detail the number and names of the assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel employed by him, with their expenses and disbursements, the number of prosecutions, the number of convictions and the penalties recovered in each case, which report shall be presented to the said State Board of Agriculture at its annual meeting.

Approved—The 26th day of May, A. D. 1893.

ACT CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AN ACT

To establish a Department of Agriculture and to define its duties and to provide for its proper administration.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there be and hereby is established a Department of Agriculture, to be organized and administered by an officer who shall be known as the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years at an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and, who before entering upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in Article seven of the Constitution. Said secretary shall be ex-officio secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and shall succeed to all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the secretary of said Board.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such ways as he may deem fit and proper, to encourage and promote the development of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and kindred industries; to collect and publish statistics and other information in regard to the agricultural industries and interests of the State; to investigate the adaptability of grains, fruits, grasses and other crops to the soil and climate of the State, together with the diseases to which they are severally liable and the remedies therefor; to obtain and distribute information on all matters relating to the raising and care of stock and poultry, the best methods of producing wool and preparing the same for market, and shall diligently prosecute all such similar inquiries as may be required by the agricultural interests of the State, and as will best promote the ends for which the Department of Agriculture is established. He shall give special attention to such questions relating to the valuation and taxation of farm land, to the variation and diversification in the kinds of crops and methods of cultivation and their adaptability to changing markets as may rise from time to time in consequence of a change of methods, means and rates of transportation, or in the habits or occupation of the people of the State and elsewhere, and shall publish, as frequently as practicable, such information

thereon as he shall deem useful. In the performance of the duties prescribed by this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, as far as practicable, make use of the facilities provided by the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Board of Agriculture and the various State and county societies and organizations maintained by agriculturists and horticulturists, whether with or without the aid of the State, and shall, as far as practicable, enlist the aid of the State Geological Survey for the purpose of obtaining and publishing useful information respecting the economic relations of geology to agriculture, forestry and kindred industries. He shall make an annual report to the Governor, and shall publish, from time to time, such bulletins of information as he may deem useful and advisable. Said report and bulletins shall be printed by the State Printer in the same manner as other public documents, not exceeding five thousand copies of any one bulletin.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to obtain and publish information respecting the extent and condition of forest lands in this State; to make and carry out rules and regulations for the enforcement of all laws designed to protect forests from fire and from all illegal depredations and destructions, and report the same annually to the Governor; and, as far as practicable, to give information and advice respecting the best methods of preserving wood lands and starting new plantations. He shall also, as far as practicable, procure statistics of the amount of timber cut during each year, the purposes for which it is used, and the amount of timber land thus cleared as compared with the amount of land newly brought under timber cultivation, and shall in general, adopt all such measures as in his judgment may be desirable and effective for the preservation and increase of the timber lands of this State, and shall have direct charge and control of the management of all forest lands belonging to the Commonwealth, subject to the provisions of law relative thereto. The said Secretary shall also be and hereby is charged with the administration of all laws designed to prevent fraud or adulteration in the preparation, manufacture or sale of articles of food, the inspection, sale or transportation of the agricultural products, or imitations thereof, and all laws relating to diseases of domestic animals, and to the manufacture and inspection of commercial fertilizers.

Section 4. There shall be one Deputy Secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor for the term of four years, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, who shall also be a Director of Farmers' Institutes. The other officers of the Department shall be appointed by the Governor for the term of four years, and shall be an Economic Zoologist, a Commissioner of Forestry,* a Dairy and

*The office of Commissioner of Forestry was taken out of the Department of Agriculture by the Act of 1901, establishing a Department of Forestry.

Food Commissioner who shall have practical experience in the manufacture of dairy products, and State Veterinarian who shall be a graduate of some reputable veterinary college, who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars each. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall, under the direction of the Secretary, perform the duties prescribed by an act approved May twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint one chief clerk of the Department at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, one stenographer at a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, and one messenger at a salary of six hundred dollars a year; and the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the Commissioner of Forestry and the Economic Zoologist shall each have a clerk, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and who shall serve under the direction of the respective commissioners aforesaid, and receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year each.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Institutes to arrange them in such manner as to time and places of holding the same as to secure the greatest economy and efficiency of service, and to this end he shall, in each county where such institutes are to be held, confer and advise with the local member of the State Board of Agriculture, together with representatives duly appointed by each county agricultural, horticultural and other like organizations with reference to the appointment of speakers and other local arrangements.

Section 6. That the Secretary may, at his discretion, employ experts for special examinations or investigations, the expenses of which shall be paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as like expenses are provided by law, but not more than five thousand dollars shall be so expended in any one year. In his annual report to the Governor, he may include so much of the reports of other organizations as he shall deem proper, which shall take the place of the present agricultural reports, and of which thirty-one thousand six hundred copies shall be published and distributed as follows:

To the Senate, nine thousand copies; to the House of Representatives, twenty thousand copies; to the Secretary of Agriculture, two thousand copies; to the State Librarian, for distribution among public libraries and for reserve work, five hundred copies, and to the State Agricultural Experiment Station, one hundred copies.

Section 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have an office at the State Capitol, and it is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to provide the necessary rooms, furniture and apparatus for the use of the Department.

Section 8. That all acts or parts of the acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—March 13, 1895.



PURE FOOD ACT, 1909

AN ACT

Relating to food; defining food; providing for the protection of the public health, and the prevention of fraud and deception, by prohibiting the manufacture or sale, the offering for sale or exposing for sale, or the having in possession with intent to sell, of adulterated, misbranded, or deleterious foods; prescribing certain duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in reference thereto; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, copartnership, limited partnership, joint-stock company, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself, or themselves, or by his, her, its, or their agents, servants, or employes, to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

Section 2. That the term "Food," as used in this act, shall include not only every article used for food by man, but also every article used for, or entering into the composition of, or intended for use as an ingredient in the preparation of, food for man.

That the term "Person," as used in this act, shall include individuals, firms, copartnerships, limited partnerships, joint-stock companies, and bodies corporate, as well as all officers, agents, servants, employes, or others acting for any of the same, and shall be taken as applying in the singular or plural as the case may require.

Section 3. That for the purpose of this act, an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated,—

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity.

Second. If any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been, wholly or in part, abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored or changed in color, coated, polished, powdered, stained, or bleached, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser; or if by any means, it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.

Fifth. If it contains any added sulphurous acid, sulphur dioxide, or sulphites, benzoate acid or benzoates, except as hereafter provided; or if it contains any added boric acid or borates, salicylic acid or salicylates, formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid or fluorides, fluobor-

ates, fluosilicates, or other fluorine compounds, dulcin, glucin, saccharin, alum, compounds of copper, bethanapothol, hydronaphthol, abraastol, asaprol, oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acid or nitrites, pyroligneous acid, or other added ingredients deleterious to health; or if, in the case of confectionery, it contains any of the substances mentioned in this paragraph, or any mineral substance, or injurious color or flavor, alcoholic liquor, or any other ingredients, not herein mentioned, deleterious to health: Providing, That this act shall not be construed to prohibit the use of harmless colors of any kind, in confectionery, when used for coloring, and not for any fraudulent purpose: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the use of common salt, sugar, pure corn syrup, pure glucose, wine vinegar, cider vinegar, malt vinegar, sugar vinegar, glucose vinegar, distilled vinegar, spices or their essential oils, alcohol (except in confectionery), edible oils, edible fats, wood smoke applied directly as generated, or proper refrigeration. And provided further, That in the manufacture of confectionery the use of alcohol shall be permitted as it may be found in customary alcoholic tinctures or extracts used for flavoring purposes only, and as a solvent for glazes, and that oil of sweet birch, or methyl-salicylic ester, may be used as a substitute for oil of wintergreen as a flavor: And provided further, That in the preparation of dried fruits and molasses, sulphur dioxide, either free or in simple combination, may be used in such quantities as will not render said dried fruits or molasses deleterious to health; and that sodium benzoate may be used in the preparation of those articles of food in which it has heretofore been generally used, in quantites not exceeding one-tenth (1-10) of one per centum, or benzoic acid, equivalent thereto: And provided further, That when any quantity of sodium benzoate is used in any article of food, or any quantity of sulphur dioxide is used in the preparation of dried fruits or molasses, the fact that sodium benzoate or sulphur dioxide has been used in the preparation thereof shall be plainly stated on each package of such food.

Sixth. If it consists of, or is manufactured in whole or in part from, a diseased, contaminated, filthy, or decomposed substance, either animal or vegetable; or an animal or vegetable substance produced, stored, transported, or kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated, or unwholesome; or if it is any part of the product of a diseased animal, or the product of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Section 4. That for the purpose of this act, an article shall be deemed misbranded,—

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so that it may deceive or mis-

lead the purchaser; or purport to be a foreign product, when not so; or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other inferior contents shall have been placed in such package.

Third. If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design, or device, regarding the substances or ingredients contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Fourth. If it be a mixture or compound which may be known, or from time to time hereafter known, as an article of food, unless it be accompanied on the label or brand with a statement that it is a mixture or compound and a statement of the substance entering into said mixture or compound. All labeling of packages required by this act shall be on the main label of each package, and in type not less than eight point, brevier caps, in size,—unless the size of the package will not permit the use of eight-point cap type, in which case the size of the type may be reduced proportionately,—and in such position and terms as may be plainly seen and read by the purchaser: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling the proprietors, manufacturers, or sellers of proprietary foods to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as may be necessary under the provisions of this act to avoid adulteration, imitation, or misbranding.

Section 5. When the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent shall obtain an article of food, or a sample or portion thereof, from any person, for the purpose of determining whether the same is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and it shall be found that the said article of food is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, when the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall proceed against the said person, from whose store, warehouse, or other place of business said article, sample, or portion thereof, shall have been obtained, for a violation of the provisions of this act.

But no prosecution shall be sustained, under the provisions of this act, against a retail dealer for the selling, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, of any adulterated or misbranded article of food, as defined herein, if the retail dealer from whom the said article of food, sample, or portion thereof, was obtained by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, can establish a guaranty, signed by the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, or jobber or distributor, residing in the United States, from whom such article of food was purchased or procured, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it.

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Said guaranty to afford protection shall contain the name and ad-

dress of the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, or jobber or distributor, making the sale of such articles of food to such retailer, and in such case the said manufacturer or wholesale dealer, or jobber or distributor, so as aforesaid giving such guaranty, shall be amenable to the prosecution, fines and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the retailer holding such guaranty under the provisions of this act, for a violation hereof; and every manufacturer or wholesale dealer, or jobber or distributor, giving a guaranty under the provisions of this act shall be held responsible, and shall be proceeded against for the adulteration or misbranding of any article of food sold under said guaranty, and shall be subject to the penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act. No such guaranty shall operate as a defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this act, if the retailer holding such guaranty shall continue to sell the same article of food after written or printed notice from the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, that such article is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

But if said person shall violate the provisions of paragraph six, section three of this act, by having stored or transported or kept said article, in said paragraph mentioned, in a way or manner to render it diseased, contaminated, or unwholesome, said person shall be proceeded against for a violation of the provisions of this act; and it shall not be necessary for conviction that any article, sample, or portion thereof, shall be obtained by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, as a condition precedent to prosecution.

Section 6. For the purpose of this act, an article shall be deemed to be the same article,—

First. When it shall be of the same brand, or have thereon the same label, and shall be adulterated or misbranded in the same way.

Second. When it is not labeled or branded, but is sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale under the same name, and adulterated or misbranded in the same way.

Third. When, although sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale under another name, or labeled or branded in a different way, it shall be found to be the product of the same manufacturer, grower, or maker, and to be adulterated or misbranded in the same way: Provided, however, That an article shall be deemed to be adulterated in the same way if it shall contain the same adulterant substance or substances.

Section 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than sixty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 8. The Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State shall

be charged with enforcement of the provisions of this act and shall make rules and regulations for the proper enforcement thereof, and shall cause such rules and regulations to be published in the official bulletin in the issue immediately following the preparation of the same.

Section 9. All fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, and by the Dairy and Food Commissioner be paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 10. The following acts of Assembly: namely,—An act entitled “An act to provide against the adulteration of food, and providing for the enforcement thereof,” approved the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five:

And an act, entitled “An act for the protection of public health, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale, offering for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, within the State, of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous, or deleterious foods and confections; regulating the enforcement of the provisions hereof; providing for the protection of persons buying and selling adulterated or misbranded foods and confections under a guaranty; and providing penalties for the violation thereof,” approved the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven,—be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided, nevertheless, That this act shall not apply to, nor in any way affect,—

An act entitled “An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same,” approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven:

And the amendment thereto, approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled “An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled ‘An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same,’ ” approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven;

Nor the act, entitled “An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, and other similar products, when colored in imitation of yellow butter; to provide for license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and by proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining-rooms and boarding-houses, for the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or other

similar products, not colored in imitation of yellow butter; and to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar products, not colored in imitation of yellow butter, and prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation butter; and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act, and the means and the method of procedure for its enforcement, and regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one;

Nor the act, entitled "An act defining boiled or process butter; designating the name by which it shall be known; providing for the licensing of manufacturers and dealers therein, and regulating the sale and labeling of the same so as to prevent fraud and deception in its sale; providing punishment for violations of this act, the methods of procedure for its enforcement, and certain matters of evidence in such procedure," approved the tenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one;

Nor the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the selling, shipping, consigning, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, as fresh, any meat, poultry, game fish or shell-fish which contains any substance or article possessing a preservative or coloring character or action; making the same a misdemeanor, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations, and the means and the methods of procedure for the enforcement thereof," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five;

Nor the act, entitled "An act providing for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars; prescribing their standard to prevent the adulteration of the same, providing for the enforcement thereof, and punishment for the violation of the same," approved the eighteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven;

Nor the amendment thereto approved the twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act to amend the first and second sections of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars; prescribing their standard to prevent the adulteration of the same; providing for the enforcement thereof, and the punishment for the violation of the same,' approved the eighteenth day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, so as to provide that vinegar made wholly from grapes, apples, or other fruits shall not be required to contain an acidity of four per centum."

Nor the act, entitled "An act to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of cheese, and defining what shall con-

stitute the various grades of cheese; providing rules and regulations for marking and branding the same; providing for the enforcement of this act; prescribing penalties for its violation," approved the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven;

And the amendment thereto, approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act to amend section two of an act, entitled 'An act to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of cheese, and defining what shall constitute the various grades of cheese; providing rules and regulations for marking and branding the same; providing for the enforcement of this act; prescribing penalties for its violation,' approved the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven;"

Nor the act, entitled "An act regulating the manufacture or sale of fruit syrups; providing for the enforcement thereof; and to repeal an act, entitled 'An act relative to adulteration of natural fruit juice, and providing penalties for violations thereof,' approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five:—

All of which acts shall remain in full force.

Approved—The 13th day of May, A. D. 1909.



Rules and Regulations

For the Enforcement of the Provisions of the Food Act of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909

As required by Section 8 of the Food Act of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, charged with the enforcement of the provisions of said Act, has made the following rules and regulations for the enforcement thereof. These rules, where possible, conform to and are the same as the rules and regulations adopted for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, commonly known as the "Food and Drugs Act."

RULE NO. 1, SAUSAGE. Sausage or sausage meat shall be held to be a comminuted meat from neat cattle or swine, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, with added salt and spices and with or without the addition of edible animal fats, blood and sugar, or subsequent smoking. It shall contain no larger amount of water than the meats from which it is prepared, contain when in their fresh condition, and if it bears a name descriptive of kind, composition, or origin, it must correspond to such descriptive name. All animal tissues used as containers, such as casings, stomachs, etc., must be clean and sound and impart to the contents no other substance than salt. All sausage found to contain any cereal, or added water, or other substance, except as herein stated, shall be deemed to be adulterated.

RULE NO. 2, FRUIT PRESERVES, JAMS AND JELLIES. All fruit preserves, jams and jellies shall be true to name and contain nothing but the fruit after which they are called, together with sugar; except, that fruit butters may contain spices and vinegar. Where glucose is used as a substitute for sugar, either in whole or in part, for the purpose of sweetening or cheapening an article of food, the substance should be marked to show the presence of glucose, such as glucose jelly, glucose jam, glucose fruit butter, together with the name of the fruit which gives it the flavor, in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to branding.

RULE NO. 3, POWDERING AND COATING. The term "powdered," as used in the Fourth Clause of Section 3 of the Act, shall be held to mean the application of any powdered substance to the exterior portion of articles of food.

The term "coated," as used in the same Clause, shall mean the application of any substance to the exterior portion of a food product.

RULE NO. 4, COATING OF RICE. No coating of any kind may be used for rice where the same is used to conceal damage or inferiority, or to make the rice appear of better or greater value than it is. In each case, whether or not such a result be secured, is a question of fact to be decided by the evidence.

REVISED RULE NO. 5, COLORS. The use of any dye, harmless or otherwise, to color or stain a food in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or whereby the food is made to appear of better or greater value than it is, is specifically prohibited by law.

Issued May 27th, 1914.

RULE NO. 6, SODIUM BENZOATE AND SULPHUR-DIOXIDE. Under the Fourth proviso of the Fifth Clause of Section 3, the following articles of food are designated as those articles of food in which benzoate of soda, or benzoic acid, have heretofore been generally used, to wit:

Catsup, mince-meats, sweet chow-chow, sweet pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, fruit-butters, shredded and dried cod-fish and cider, when used as a food ingredient.

For the purpose of this Act, one-tenth of one per centum of benzoate of soda, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, may be used in the foods above enumerated, provided, the fact that sodium benzoate has been used in the preparation of such foods shall be plainly stated on each package thereof.

The use of sodium benzoate is not permissible in any other articles of food, except those hereinabove designated.

The word "package," as used in the Fourth Proviso of the Fifth Clause of Section 3 of the Act, shall include all containers, whether supplied by the dealer or by the consumer.

RULE NO. 7, SODIUM BENZOATE AND SULPHUR-DIOXIDE, continued. When any quantity of sodium benzoate or sulphur-dioxide has been used in the preparation of a food that fact shall be plainly stated on each package, and the Act also provides, under the Fourth Clause of Section 4, relating to misbranding, that the labeling of packages required by this Act shall be on the main label of each package, and in type not less than 8-POINT BREVIER CAPS in size, unless the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-POINT CAP type, in which case the size of the type may be reduced proportionately and in such position and terms as may be plainly seen and read by the purchaser.

Under these separate clauses the presence of sodium benzoate or sulphur-dioxide will be held to be plainly stated on each package of food when the fact of such presence is stated in such a way that it may be plainly seen and read by the purchaser, in colors contrasting

with the ground on which it is placed and in character of type and position upon the container in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

RULE NO. 8, MEATS, PRESERVES AND SIMILAR FOOD SUBSTANCES THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE CONTAMINATED BY EXPOSURE TO FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS, OR EXPOSED TO THE DUST OF THE STREET OR THE STORE. Under the provisions of the Sixth Clause of Section 3 of the Act, an article of food is adulterated where the same is an animal or vegetable substance produced, stored, transported, or kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated or unwholesome. Under this Clause of the Act, meats, preserves and similar food substances that are likely to be contaminated by exposure to flies and other insects, or exposed to the dust of the street or the store will be required to be kept screened so as to prevent all contamination.

RULE NO. 9, GUARANTY. The guaranty referred to in the Food Act of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909, shall in all cases be a written or printed invoice guaranty, bearing the date of said invoice, upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, known as the "NEW FOOD LAW," approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909, in that the said articles are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the aforesaid act.

(Signature.)

* SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Food Act of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909, protects innocent retail dealers when its provisions are complied with. In order to avail themselves of this protection, it is important that every retail dealer secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the Act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same

brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Bureau calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

Issued May 14, 1909.

RULE NO. 10, LABELS. Numerous requests are referred to this Bureau for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Food Act of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any agent of the Bureau, to approve labels. The Bureau, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Bureau has approved it, will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

RULE NO. 11, PREPARED MUSTARD. The names, prepared mustard, German mustard, French mustard, mustard paste, shall be used only to designate pastes composed of a mixture of ground mustard seed, or mustard flour, with salt, spices and vinegar, and calculated free from water, fat and salt, shall contain not more than twenty-four (24) per centum of carbohydrates, calculated as starch, determined according to the official methods, not more than twelve (12) per centum of crude fibre, nor less than thirty-five (35) per centum of protein, derived solely from the materials named.

RULE NO. 12, FLAVORING EXTRACTS. The names, flavoring extract, flavor, flavoring, essence and tincture, as applied to articles intended for use in the preparation of foods, shall be used only to designate solutions in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and shall conform in specific name to the plant used in its preparation.

Flavoring solutions, in the preparation of which flavoring substances not derived from the plant specifically named have been added, shall not be designated as if prepared solely from the aromatic plant named.

An imitation flavoring extract shall not be given a name nor bear upon its label any statement, design or device that shall in any way indicate that it is the flavoring extract which it imitates.

RULE NO. 13, MARASCHINO CHERRIES. Maraschino cherries must not contain sulphurous acid, sulphur dioxide, sulphites, salicylic acid, or other preservative prohibited by law, nor any other ingredient deleterious to health.

Issued July 8, 1909.

RULE NO. 14, REVISED. CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE. Mineral substances of all kinds, whether poisonous or not, are forbidden in confectionery. The addition of any alcoholic liquor to confectionery is prohibited, and no alcohol may be added to it except as the alcohol occurs in the customary alcoholic tinctures or extracts used for flavoring purposes, or as a solvent for glazes.

The use of resinous glazes on chocolate and confectionery is not permitted for the reason that resins have no nutritive or dietetic value, but are known as the characteristics solid ingredients of varnishes, and that their introduction into foods would be repugnant to and not tolerated by the consumer if he were aware of the fact—so that their use in food would violate Clause 1, Section 3, Act of May 13, 1909, in that it would injuriously affect the quality and purity of the product concerned; also for the further reason that the resins, not being primarily intended for use in foods, are not gathered and handled in such manner as to fit them sanitarily for such use, and even, in the case of shellac particularly, are frequently admixed with poisonous or deleterious substances, such as sulphid of arsenic and litharge, so that their use would violate the spirit of Clause 6, and often of Clause 5, Section 3, of the Act above mentioned. This regulation, in its effect, is in harmony with Food Inspection Decision No. 119, under the National Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906.

Issued May 5, 1911.

RULE NO. 15, OYSTERS. Oysters and other shell-fish whose water content has been increased, whether by "floating" or "drinking" in fresh water or salt water of less density than that in which they have been grown, by the addition of ice or water, or in any other manner, will be deemed adulterated.

Issued January 12, 1911.



COLD STORAGE ACT OF 1913

AN ACT

For the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Cold Storage Act of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen."

Section 2. The term "cold storage," as used in this act shall mean the storage of food, at or below a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit, in a cold storage warehouse.

Section 3. The term "cold storage warehouse," as used in this act, shall mean an establishment employing refrigerating machinery or ice for the purpose of refrigeration, or a place otherwise artificially cooled, in which articles of food are stored, for thirty (30) days or more, at a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit, or under.

Section 4. The term "food," as used in this act, shall mean the fresh flesh of animals, and fresh products therefrom, the fresh flesh of fowls, fresh food, fish, eggs and butter, which have been stored in a cold storage warehouse.

Section 5. The word "container," as used in this act, shall be taken to mean any bag, barrel, basket, bottle, box, caddy, can, canister, carton, crate, firkin, hogshead, jar, jug, keg, stopper, vessel, wrapper, frozen bulk, or any similar or analogous utensil, receptacle, band or wrapper in which food may be kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale.

Section 6. The word "marked," as used in this act, shall be taken to mean written, printed, stamped or painted, or any other means whereby words or figures may be indicated in or on a container, or on any cover attached thereto.

Section 7. The term "wholesome" as used in this act shall mean fit for human food.

Section 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall operate a cold storage warehouse without a license issued by the Department of Agriculture through its agent, the Dairy and Food Commissioner. Such license shall be issued only on written application stating the location of such warehouse. Upon receipt of the application, said Dairy and Food Commissioner shall cause an examination to be made into the sanitary conditions of such warehouse. If it be found to be

in a sanitary condition and properly equipped for the purpose of cold storage, the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall cause a license to be issued, authorizing the applicant to operate a cold storage warehouse during the period of one year from the date of such license. No license shall be issued until the applicant therefor shall have paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00). A license shall be required for each separate warehouse building.

Section 9. Whenever any warehouse licensed under the provisions of this act, or any portion of such warehouse, shall be deemed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner to be in an unsanitary condition, it shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to cause such warehouse, or portion thereof, to be closed until it shall be put in a sanitary condition. If such changes be not made within a reasonable time, the Dairy and Food Commissioner may suspend or revoke the license granted for the operation of such warehouse. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate any such warehouse, or portion thereof, when the same shall be closed by order of the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation that shall be licensed to operate a cold storage warehouse to keep an accurate record of the receipts and withdrawals of food therefrom. The agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall have free access to such records at all times. It shall be the duty of each person, firm, or corporation, licensed to operate a cold storage warehouse, to file in the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, on or before the sixth day of January, April, July, and October, of each year, a report setting forth in itemized particulars the kind and quantities of food products held in cold storage in such warehouse. The report shall be made on printed forms prepared and supplied by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. If, in the judgment of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, it shall be deemed better in enforcing this act to cause reports to be made at more frequent intervals than herein required, said Dairy and Food Commissioner may cause such reports to be filed in accordance herewith.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place in any cold storage warehouse, to keep therein, or to sell, offer, or expose for sale, any diseased, tainted, or otherwise unwholesome food.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place in any cold storage warehouse any slaughtered animals, or parts thereof unless the entrails and other offensive parts have been first properly removed.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to cause to be made a careful inspection of all cold storage foods, with a view to determining whether the same are wholesome.

Such inspection shall be made where such food is stored; and each package of such food so inspected shall bear the marks, stamps, or other device for identification, provided for in this section. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, relating to such inspection and supervision and to the cold storage of food, and otherwise to secure the proper enforcement of this act. Duly authorized agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner may, at any reasonable time, enter such warehouse and inspect the same.

Section 14. All food when deposited in cold storage warehouses shall have plainly marked upon the container the date that such food shall be placed in such warehouses. If such food be not in a container, such marking shall be on such food, or on a tag or label securely and permanently attached thereto. Such food, or the container thereof, shall have marked plainly thereon the date of withdrawal of such food from such warehouses. The marking of food, in accordance with the terms of this section, shall be under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, at wholesale, any food which is not marked and distinguished, on the outside of each container, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the words "wholesome cold storage food" printed thereon; such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position, in full view of the purchaser; and the said words "wholesome cold storage food," on such placard, shall be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in length; and, in addition, all such food shall be marked with the date when it is placed in any such cold storage warehouse, and with the date when it is withdrawn from such cold storage warehouse.

There shall also be displayed upon every open container containing such food, in the same manner, in a conspicuous position, a placard with the words "wholesome cold storage food" printed thereon, in the same form as above described in this section; and when such food is sold from such container, or otherwise, at retail, before being delivered to the purchaser it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "wholesome cold storage food," printed or stamped thereon in letters one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch square, and such wrapper shall also contain the date of first placing such food in cold storage; and the said words "wholesome cold storage food," and the date of first placing such food in cold storage so stamped or printed on said wrapper, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of the purchase.

Section 16. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer, or expose for sale, any of the herein named foods which shall have been held for a longer period of time than herein specified, in a cold storage warehouse or warehouses, to wit: Whole carcasses of beef, or any parts thereof, four (4) months; whole carcasses of pork, or any parts thereof, six (6) months; whole carcasses of sheep, or any parts thereof, six (6) months; whole carcasses of lamb, or any parts thereof, six (6) months; whole carcasses of veal, or any parts thereof, three (3) months; dressed fowl, drawn, five (5) months; dressed fowl, undrawn, ten (10) months; eggs, eight (8) months; butter, nine (9) months, and fish, nine (9) months.

Section 17. After food has been withdrawn from a cold storage warehouse, for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to return such food, or any portion thereof, to such warehouse or any other similar warehouse. Subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, food may be transferred from one cold storage warehouse to another: Provided, That the total length of time such food shall remain in cold storage, for the purpose of sale, shall not exceed the time specified in section sixteen (16) of this act.

Section 18. No food shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale, in this State, which shall have been placed or stored in any cold storage warehouse outside of this State, unless it first shall have been marked as provided for in section fifteen (15) of this act: Provided, however, That no such food shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale in this State if the total length of time that such food has remained in cold storage shall exceed that specified in section sixteen (16) of this act.

Section 19. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to mark, or cause to be marked, any container of food with a mark or marks other than those required by this act to be marked on such food or container. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to change, or cause to be changed, any mark or marks on any food or container after such mark or marks have been placed thereon: Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to the marking of such container with the name and address of the owner thereof.

Section 20. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the shipping, consigning or transporting of fresh food in properly refrigerated cars within this State to points of destination; nor, when received, to prohibit the same being held in a cooling-room for a period of forty-eight (48) hours: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the keeping of fresh food in ice-boxes or refrigerators in retail stores, while the same is offered or exposed for sale.

Section 21. It shall be the duty of the Department of Agriculture, through its Dairy and Food Commissioner, to enforce all of the provisions of this act, and to make all rules and regulations, not otherwise herein provided, necessary for the enforcement of the same.

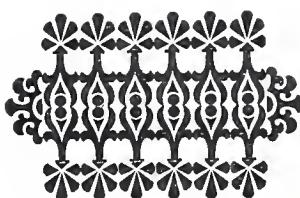
Section 22. That all license fees, and fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent; and, when so collected and paid, shall thereafter be by the Dairy and Food Comissioner paid into the State Trasury, for the use of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 23. Any person, firm, or corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced for the first offense to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00); and for the second and each subsequent offense such person, firm, or corporation shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), and, in addition thereto, such person, or the members of such firm, or the officers of such corporation, as the case may be, with guilty knowledge of the fact, may be senteuced to undergo imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period of not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 24. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

Section 25. This law shall take effect ninety (90) days after its final passage.

Approved—The 16th day of May, A. D. 1913.



AMENDMENTS TO THE COLD STORAGE ACT OF 1913

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," by making further regulations in regard to fish.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the fourteenth section of an act, approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," which reads as follows:—

"Section 14. All food when deposited in cold storage warehouses shall have plainly marked upon the container the date that such food shall be placed in such warehouses. If such food be not in a container, such marking shall be on such food, or on a tag or label securely and permanently attached thereto. Such food, or the container thereof, shall have marked plainly thereon, the date of withdrawal of such food from such warehouses. The marking of food, in accordance with the terms of this section, shall be under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner" is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 14. All food when deposited in cold storage warehouses, shall have plainly marked upon the container the date that such food shall be placed in such warehouses. If such food be not in a container, such marking shall be on such food, or on a tag or label securely and permanently attached thereto. Such food, or the container thereof, shall have marked plainly thereon the date of withdrawal of such food from such warehouses. The marking of food, in accordance with the terms of this section, shall be under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

When fish are deposited in a cold storage warehouse it shall be lawful to mark upon the walls or door of the room in such warehouse, where the fish are stored, the month and year when such fish

are therein stored. When such fish are withdrawn from such warehouse, the month and year of the storage of such fish shall be plainly marked on the container in which such fish are packed.

Section 2. The fifteenth section of said act which reads as follows:—

“Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, at wholesale, any food which is not marked and distinguished, on the outside of each container, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the words ‘wholesome cold storage food,’ printed thereon; such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position, in full view of the purchaser; and the said words ‘wholesome cold storage food,’ on such placard shall be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in length; and, in addition, all such food shall be marked with the date when it is placed in any such cold storage warehouse, and with the date when it is withdrawn from such cold storage warehouse.

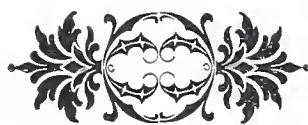
“There shall also be displayed upon every open container containing such food, in the same manner, in a conspicuous position, a placard with the words ‘wholesome cold storage food,’ printed thereon in the same form as above described in this section; and when such food is sold from such container, or otherwise, at retail, before being delivered to the purchaser it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words ‘wholesome cold storage food,’ printed or stamped thereon in letters one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch square, and such wrapper shall also contain the date of first placing such food in cold storage; and the said words ‘wholesome cold storage food,’ and the date of first placing such food in cold storage so stamped or printed on said wrapper, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of the purchase,” is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, at wholesale, any food which is not marked and distinguished on the outside of each container, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the words “wholesome cold storage food” printed thereon; such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position, in full view of the purchaser; and the words “wholesome cold storage food,” on such placard, shall be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in length; and, in addition, all such food shall be marked with the date when it is placed in any such cold storage warehouse, and with the date when it is withdrawn from such cold storage warehouse. *In the case of fish, the date of first placing in a cold storage*

warehouse shall be the month and year when so first placed, and the date of withdrawal shall be the exact date of withdrawal.

There shall also be displayed upon every open container containing such food in the same manner, in a conspicuous position, a placard with the words "wholesome cold storage food" printed thereon, in the same form as above described in this section; and when such food is sold from such container, or otherwise, at retail, before being delivered to the purchaser, it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof the words "wholesome cold storage food," printed or stamped thereon in letters one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch square, and such wrapper shall also contain the date of first placing such food in cold storage; and the said words "wholesome cold storage food," and the date of first placing such food in cold storage so stamped or printed on said wrapper, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of the purchase. *In the case of fish, the date of first placing in a cold storage warehouse shall be the month and year when so first placed.*

Approved—The 7th day of July, A. D. 1913.



RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE COLD STORAGE ACT OF 1913

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE LICENSES

1. No person, firm, or corporation shall, on or after August 14th, 1913, operate a cold storage warehouse within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without a license issued by the Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy and Food Commissioner.
2. A separate license is required for each separate warehouse building.

COLD STORAGE DEFINED

3. The term "cold storage," as used in these Rules and Regulations, means the storage of food, at or below a temperature of forty degrees (40°) Fahrenheit, is a cold storage warehouse.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE DEFINED

4. The term "cold storage warehouse," as used in these Rules and Regulations, includes all establishments, buildings, rooms, or places, whatsoever, cooled by ice or by refrigerating machinery, or any other artificial means, in which articles of food are stored, for thirty (30) days or more, at a temperature of forty degrees (40°) Fahrenheit, or under.

FRESH FOODS TRANSPORTED IN REFRIGERATOR CARS

5. Nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed to prohibit the shipping, consigning, or transporting of fresh food, as defined in Regulation No. 7, in properly refrigerated cars, from one point to another within this State, nor, when received, to prohibit the same being held in a cooling room, whether said room be part of a cold storage warehouse or not, for a period of forty-eight (48) hours. Fresh food so transported and so held for forty-eight (48) hours or less does not thereby become cold storage food; but should the cooling room be a cold storage warehouse, or part thereof, and the food so transported be therein held for a period exceeding forty-eight (48) hours, it thereby becomes cold storage food and is subject to all the Rules and Regulations governing the same.

FOOD DEFINED

6. The term "food," as used in these Rules and Regulations, includes the fresh flesh of animals, fresh products therefrom, the fresh flesh of fowls, fresh food, fish, eggs and butter.

LIMITATIONS OF THE WORD "FRESH"

7. The word "fresh," as used in Regulation No. 5, will not be regarded as applicable to foods that are not the product of animals, fowls, or fish, recently slaughtered, or to foods that have previously been held in cold storage, or that have been treated, for their preservation, with any preservative substance: PROVIDED, however, That the addition of salt, spices, etc., in such quantities as are commonly employed for purely condimental purposes, shall not be regarded as made for the purpose of preservation.

CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF LICENSES

8. Cold storage warehouse licenses will be issued only upon
 - (a) The filing of a written application therefor;
 - (b) The payment of the legally prescribed license fee, and
 - (c) The certification that the warehouse to be licensed is in a sanitary condition and properly equipped for the purpose of cold storage.

APPLICATION

9. The written application, blank form for which will be supplied by the Dairy and Food Commissioner upon request, must specify definitely the location of each warehouse for which license is desired, and the kind or kinds of "food" to be therein cold-stored, and must be signed by the person, firm, or proper officer of the corporation applying for the license.

FEE

10. The legally prescribed cold storage warehouse license fee is fifty (\$50) dollars, and is payable by certified check, cashier's check or money order, drawn to the order of the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

CERTIFICATION OF APPLICATION.

11. Before any license will be issued, the fitness of the warehouse, as respects sanitary condition and equipment for the purposes of cold storage, must be certified by an expert agent, appointed therefor by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, after such agent shall

have duly examined the said warehouse. Should said expert agent report that said warehouse, or any portion thereof, is in any respect unsanitary or unfit in equipment for use as a cold storage warehouse, no license therefor will be issued until said warehouse, or designated part thereof, shall have been put into the required condition of fitness.

PERIOD COVERED BY LICENSE

12. A cold storage warehouse license will take effect upon the date of its issue by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his duly authorized agent, and will extend through the period of one year, unless earlier suspended or revoked for cause by said Dairy and Food Commissioner. (See Regulation No. 44.)

CONDITION OF FOOD AT THE TIME OF ENTRY FOR COLD STORAGE

13. All food offered or accepted for cold storage must be in good, sound, sanitary condition at the time of original entry.

14. No diseased, tainted or otherwise unwholesome food may be placed in any cold storage warehouse, or kept therein.

15. A food will be deemed "wholesome" only when it is in all respects fit for human consumption.

16. No slaughtered animals or parts thereof may be placed in any cold storage warehouse unless the entrails and other offensive parts have first been properly removed.

17. The owner of food offered for cold storage will be held primarily responsible for its being in proper condition for such storage: PROVIDED, however, That in case the cold storage warehouse man accepting any food not in proper condition for entry, shall have permitted its entry with knowledge of its unfit condition, or without reasonable precaution as to its being in proper condition, said warehouse-man will be held likewise responsible, and may be prosecuted for violation of the law.

PERIOD OF COLD STORAGE

18. The greatest lengths of time during which the several foods, intended for sale, may legally be held in cold storage are as follows:

(a) Whole carcasses of beef, or any part thereof,	4 months.		
(b) Whole carcasses of pork, or any part thereof,	6 "		
(c) Whole carcasses of sheep, or any part thereof,	6 "		
(d) Whole carcasses of lamb, or any part thereof,	6 "		

(e) Whole carcasses of veal, or any part thereof,	3 months.
(f) Dressed fowl, drawn,	5 "
(g) Dressed fowl, undrawn,	10 "
(h) Eggs,	8 "
(i) Butter,	9 "
(j) Fish,	9 "

TRANSFER TO OTHER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE

19. Foods that have been held in cold storage for some time in one warehouse may be transferred to another cold storage warehouse either in clean, properly refrigerated cars, or, for transfer through short distances, in clean vehicles, under such cover as will prevent access of dust, flies, etc., and under such conditions as shall prevent the thawing or marked increase in temperature of the foods. The time spent in the transfer shall be considered as included in the storage period.

STORAGE LIMITS FOR FOODS IMPORTED FROM COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES

20. The maximum time limits of cold storage stated in Regulation No. 18, apply equally to cases in which the respective foods have been held within this State during the entire period of cold storage, and to those in which they have been held, during part or all of this period of cold storage within another State or States.

STORAGE LIMITS FOR FOODS PLACED IN STORAGE PRIOR TO AUGUST 14TH, 1913

21. The maximum time limits, specified in Regulation No. 18, apply to all foods held in cold storage on or after August 14th, 1913, but placed in cold storage, within this State or elsewhere, prior to that date.

FOODS WITHDRAWN FOR SALE MUST NOT BE RE-STORED

22. No food that has been withdrawn from a cold storage warehouse for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale, may be returned for cold storage to the same or to any other warehouse or warehouses.

MARKING OF COLD STORAGE FOODS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY

23. All food, other than fresh fish, placed in a cold storage warehouse shall be plainly marked, upon the container, by the warehouseman, at the time of its deposit, with the date of the deposit, or entry. If the food be not in a container, such marking shall be placed on the food, or on a tag or label securely and permanently attached thereto.

MARKING OF COLD STORAGE FISH

24. When fresh fish are originally entered in a cold storage warehouse, the manager of the warehouse may, instead of marking the fish with the day of entry, mark upon the walls or door of the room in which the fish are stored, the month and year of their entry for storage; but when fish thus marked are withdrawn from storage, the month and year of original entry shall be marked upon the container, in the manner prescribed in Regulations Nos. 23, 32, 33 and 34, for other foods; and this mark of month and year, will, in the case of fish so stored, be deemed a full compliance with the requirements as to *entry dating*.

25. The word "container," as used in these Rules and Regulations, means any bag, barrel, basket, bottle, box, caddy, can, canister, carton, crate, firkin, hogshead, jar, jug, keg, stopper, vessel, wrapper, frozen bulk, or any similar or analogous utensil, receptacle, band or wrapper in which food may be kept, stored, sold or offered for sale.

26. The word "marked," as used in these Rules and Regulations, means written, printed, stamped or painted, or treated by any other means whereby words or figures may be indicated in or on container, or on any cover attached thereto.

MARKING OF FOODS ENTERED PRIOR TO AUGUST 14th, 1913

27. All foods held in cold storage upon the 14th day of August, 1913, by the cold storage warehouses situate within this Commonwealth, from entries made, in this State or elsewhere, at times prior thereto, must, before the said 14th day of August, 1913, be marked, in the manner prescribed by these Rules and Regulations, with the date of original entry for cold storage of said foods. This regulation applies alike to cases in which for the entire period of cold storage of said foods, they have been held in the same cold storage warehouse, and to those in which they have been, for part of the period, held in other cold storage warehouses, whether within this State or elsewhere. If, however, in the case of a food so transferred prior to August 14th, 1913, the warehouse-man to whom the food has been transferred, does not know and cannot ascertain the date of original entry of the food into cold storage, then in such case he shall mark the goods, in the manner set forth in Regulation No. 32, with the date of transfer.

AT THE TIME OF WITHDRAWAL FROM COLD STORAGE

28. All cold storage food withdrawn from cold storage, on or after August 14th, 1913, shall be marked, upon the container thereof, or, if it be not held in a container, upon the food itself, with the date of the withdrawal, in addition to the date of the original entry of said food or cold storage, as prescribed in Regulations Nos. 23, 27 and 32.

MARKING OF TRANSFERRED FOODS

29. In cases in which foods are transferred from one cold storage warehouse to another, they shall be marked, in addition to the dates of original entry and withdrawal, with the date of their entry into the cold storage warehouse to which they have been transferred; and upon their withdrawal therefrom, with date of such withdrawal.

MARKING OF COLD STORAGE FOODS ON SALE FOR WHOLESALE SALE.

30. Every person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or hold in possession with intent to sell, at wholesale, any cold storage food, is required to mark and distinguish it, or to see that it is so marked and distinguished, on the outside of each container, or in a conspicuous position upon such container, if it be open, by a placard having the words "wholesome cold storage food" printed thereon. Such placard must be placed in a conspicuous position and in full view of the purchaser, and the said words "wholesome cold storage food," shall be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in length; and, in addition, all such food shall be marked with the date or dates when it had been placed in any cold storage warehouse, and with the date or dates of its withdrawal therefrom.

FOR RETAIL SALE

31. Every person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or hold in possession with intent to sell, at retail, any cold storage food, must mark and placard the containers in the manner prescribed in the preceding Rule No. 30, applying to wholesale sales, and, further, when cold storage food is sold from its container, or otherwise, at retail, before delivering it to the purchaser, the retailer must wrap, or cause it to be wrapped, in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "wholesome cold storage food," printed or stamped thereon in letters one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch square, and such wrapper must bear the date of original entry of such food in cold storage; and the said words "wholesome cold storage food" and the date above specified, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of purchase.

FORM OF MARKS

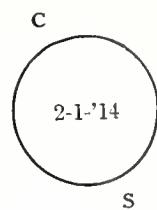
32. All datings shall give:

First, the abbreviation or number of the month;

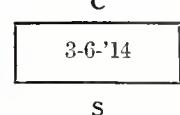
Second, the day of the month;

Third, the year, in the usual, commonly understood form of expression, as Feb. 1, 1914; or 2-1-'14.

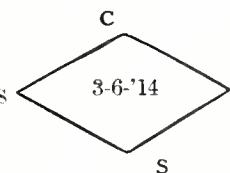
Entry datings shall be made within a circle, as



the dating's of withdrawal for transfer to another cold storage warehouse, with a parallelogram, as



and of withdrawal for sale, with a diamond, as



POSITION AND MATERIAL OF MARKS AND TAGS

33. All marks required by these Rules and Regulations shall be made or attached, in a conspicuous position, upon the food or its container, and must be made and kept in readily legible condition. The ink, paint or other substance used in making the marks must be indelible, and any tags, pasters or other materials attached to bear the required marks must be securely attached or affixed to the food or its container, and must be strong and durable in quality.

SIZE OF MARKS.

34. The size of the figures and letters required for the dating of entries, transfers and withdrawals shall not be less than one-third (1-3) inch in length.

OTHER MARKS PROHIBITED

35. No mark or marks, other than those required by these Rules and Regulations, to be marked upon cold storage food or upon the containers thereof, may, under penalty of the law, be placed upon the container of such food: Provided, however, That nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as applying to the marking of such container with the name and address of the owner thereof, nor as requiring the obliteration of any mark or marks required to be placed upon any food or its container by the U. S. Meat Inspection Regulations.

CHANGING AND OBLITERATION OF MARKS PROHIBITED

36. Under penalty of the law, no person, firm or corporation, or agent of the same, shall change, or cause to be changed, any mark or marks required by these Regulations to be placed upon any food or its container, after such mark or marks have been placed thereon.

WAREHOUSE STORAGE ACCOUNTS

37. Every person, firm or corporation that shall be licensed to operate a cold storage warehouse is required to keep an accurate record of all receipts and withdrawals of food therefrom, including all data necessary to show.

- (1) Name of owner or depositor of each lot of food received.
- (2) Whether or not it was deposited as an original entry.
- (3) If not, the dates of its original entry and withdrawal, and of every prior entry and withdrawal; also the manner and condition of its transfers.
- (4) Its kind or kinds and quantity.
- (5) Its condition at the time of entry.
- (6) If withdrawn, in whole or in part, the dates of withdrawal, the respective kinds and quantities withdrawn, the name or names of the parties withdrawing the same, and the specified purpose of withdrawal—whether for transfer to another cold storage warehouse or for sale upon the market.
- (7) Also all other information needful for the preparation of the reports required by Regulations Nos. 38 and 39.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE REPORTS

Quarterly Reports

38. Every person, firm or corporation licensed to operate a cold storage warehouse is required to file in the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and upon such forms as he may, from time to time, prescribe and supply, on or before the sixth day of January, April, July and October, of each year, a report setting forth a summary of foods received for cold storage during the quarter ending with the last day of the calendar month immediately preceding the date of the report, a summary of the corresponding food withdrawals, and of the foods held in cold storage at the end of said quarter. In these reports the above required data shall be given for each kind of food entered or held in storage at any time within the quarterly period concerned.

Special Reports

39. Special reports for shorter periods shall be made when the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall so require.

EXAMINATION OF WAREHOUSES AND FOODS OFFERED FOR OR HELD IN COLD STORAGE

40. Duly authorized agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall, at all reasonable times, have access to all cold storage warehouses for the examination of the warehouse as to the sanitary condition, for the examination of the foods offered for entry and stored therein, as to their being marked in conformity with the requirements of these Rules and Regulations, as to the manner of their transfer,

and as to their nature and condition. For the purpose of examination of the foods, such agents may, so far as they deem necessary for the purpose, open any food container and secure for examination a portion or portions of the contained food.

AGENTS' REPORTS OF COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE EXAMINATIONS

41. The agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioners are required to report to said Commissioner, at the time of their weekly report next following the date of the warehouse examination, or at an earlier time, should they deem it desirable or the Commissioner so order, the results of their examination into the sanitary condition of the warehouse, the marking of the foods therein stored, the taking of samples for examination as to the wholesomeness, of said foods, and the condition of the accounts, in so far as these several points shall have been involved in their examination. These reports shall, in case of any observed lack of sanitary condition of the warehouse or any part of the same, include a specification of the defect, with a recommendation of the change required to remedy the same; also a statement in detail, of all foods found lacking any of the required marks or found unwholesome, with an account of the affixing to the latter of the red tags or pasters described in Regulation No. 45, and, in the case of unwholesome eggs, of the denaturing of the same, and of notification having been given to the manager of the warehouse requiring the disposal of the unwholesome food as prescribed by Regulation No. 39; and, said agents shall also report to the said Commissioner the compliance or non-compliance of the manager of the warehouse with directions earlier issued to him by the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the remedying of sanitary defects; together with such observations as the said agents shall deem desirable for the enforcement of the law.

WARNING NOTICE OF UNSANITARY CONDITION

42. Promptly upon the receipt from an authorized agent of a report showing the existence of any unsanitary condition in a cold storage warehouse, the Dairy and Food Commissioner will, if he approve said report, and deems the defect not to be such as to require closure of the part or whole of the warehouse, issue or cause to be issued to the manager of the warehouse in question, a notice of the reported defect, together with a specification of the required remedy and of the date by which the defect must be remedied. If the required change is not made within the time specified in said notice, a closure order, as described in Regulation No. 43, will be made by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

UNSANITARY CONDITION AND CLOSURE OF WAREHOUSE

43. Whenever any warehouse license under this provision of the Cold Storage Act of 1913, or any portion of such warehouse, shall be deemed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner to be in a seriously

unsanitary condition, it must, upon notice from said Commissioner, be closed until put in sanitary condition; and it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any such warehouse, or portion thereof, when the same shall have closed by order of said Commissioner.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES

44. If the changes required in a closure notice mentioned in Regulation No. 43, be not made within a reasonable time after the issue of such closure notice, the Dairy and Food Commissioner may suspend or revoke the license granted for the operation of the warehouse concerned.

MARKING AND DENATURING OF UNWHOLESOME FOODS

45. Foods held in cold storage warehouses and found upon examination to be diseased, decomposed, or in any other respect not wholesome, or to have been entered in violation of Regulations Nos. 14 and 16, shall be marked by the official agent, "not wholesome," "unfit for use as food." Said marks shall be printed or otherwise indicated upon an official red tag or paster, which shall be securely affixed upon or attached to the food or its container. In the case of eggs found decayed or otherwise not wholesome, the official agent shall, in addition to marking the same in the manner hereinbefore described, require such eggs to be denatured in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 11th, 1913.

DISPOSAL OF UNWHOLESOME FOODS

46. Every person, firm or corporation operating a cold storage warehouse shall, upon the discovery by himself or by an official agent of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, that any food held in said warehouse is not wholesome immediately remove said unwholesome food from the room or rooms used for storing other lots of food, and shall require the owner thereof, immediately to withdraw the said food from the warehouse.

SALE OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD

47. No person may sell for food purposes, food that is not wholesome; but nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to prohibit the sale of such unwholesome food for rendering, the manufacture of tankage, or similar technical purposes.

EXAMINATION OF WAREHOUSE ACCOUNTS

48. The warehouse storage accounts required by Regulation No. 37, together with all other records that may be kept in connection with the operation of the warehouse concerned, shall be open, at all reasonable times, to examination by the duly authorized agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

These Rules and Regulations are subject to revision, from time to time, as may be requisite for the proper enforcement of the law.

Issued July 24th, 1913.

INTERPRETATION OF COLD STORAGE ACT OF 1913 AND RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THERE- UNDER

A number of important legal and administrative questions touching the interpretation of the Cold Storage Act of 1913 and the Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of the same heretofore adopted and promulgated having been raised by various letters and telegrams addressed to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, it was thought advisable to hold a council of the Commissioner with legal and chemical advisers present. Accordingly such conference was held Thursday, August 14th, 1913, by the Commissioner, at his office, with Dr. William Frear, of State College, Pa., Chief Chemist of the Bureau, and A. H. Woodward, Esq., of Clearfield, Pa., Chief Counsel.

After careful consideration of all the questions raised it was determined to embody the conclusions reached in a circular letter to the agents and experts assisting in the enforcement of the law, the owners of cold storage establishments, the dealers in cold storage foods and the general public.

The questions raised will be dealt with according to the sequence of the sections of the Rules and Regulations to which they refer.

1. REGULATION NO.4

In the case of a building or other structure used for the storage of foods where several rooms or compartments therein are refrigerated, but only one or more of the refrigerated rooms or compartments are used to keep food in cold storage under the conditions prescribed in the Act for a period of 30 days or more, whether or not a license may be issued for the latter room or rooms only?

This question involves a construction of Section 3 of the law. That section defines the term Cold Storage Warehouse to mean "an establishment employing refrigerating machinery or ice for the purpose of refrigeration or a place otherwise artificially cooled in which articles of food are stored for thirty days or more at a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit or under." Section 8 provides that no person o o o "shall operate a cold storage warehouse without a license," etc. Said section also provides in the last sentence thereof: "A license shall be required for each separate warehouse building." Taking into consideration the ordinary meaning of the word "establishment" in Section 3 and the provisions of Section 8, especially

the last sentence thereof above quoted, it is evident that the unit of a "cold storage warehouse," as used in the Act, is the entire building or structure in which cold storage under the conditions of the Act obtain, and not a single room or rooms in the same. Hence it follows, under the conditions stated, the license must be issued for the entire building or structure. This construction is not only in accordance with the language of the sections of the law quoted, but is in concord with the provisions of the law regarding sanitary conditions surrounding cold storage warehouses, and the rights of the agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in the examination of the premises.

2. REGULATION NO. 3

Whether or not fresh food held in a cold storage warehouse for less than thirty days becomes cold storage food and must be marked or tagged as provided in Sections 14 and 15, of the law.

Section 2, of the law, defines "cold storage" to mean "the storage of food at or below a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit in a cold storage warehouse." It will be noticed that no time is mentioned in this section during which the Cold Storage is to continue, as is the case in the definition of a "cold storage warehouse" in Section 3, of the Act. The omission of the time limit in this section is of great significance. It indicates that the Legislature desired to disown the using of a cold storage warehouse for the temporary storage of foods. If reasons are sought for such action they may readily be found in the difficulties that would surround the enforcement of this Act if foods that are cold storage and foods that are not were to be allowed to be commingled in the same warehouse. It is an easy matter for an agent to examine a cold storage warehouse and ascertain that all packages of food therein are properly stamped with the date of entry thereon, where all packages are required to be thus stamped; it would be an entirely different proposition for him to ascertain whether said packages are stamped in accordance with law where a part of the packages are required to be stamped and a part not. To mingle together in one warehouse packages of food held for cold storage and packages not so held, but only placed therein temporarily, would certainly leave the door wide open for the perpetration of fraud by the unscrupulous. Hence the Legislature saw fit to classify warehouses and to discourage the placing of foods in cold storage warehouses where such foods are intended to be stored only temporarily therein and it does so by visiting upon all such foods the penalties as to labels, etc., attached to cold storage food.

But whatever question there might be as to the proper construction of the sections of the law mentioned is set at rest by the peremptory language of Section 14 of the law, viz.: "All food when deposited in cold storage warehouse shall have plainly marked upon the container

the date that such food shall be placed in such warehouse," etc. This language is specific. Its meaning is unambiguous and we are not at liberty to disregard its plain mandate. The Dairy and Food Commissioner did not make this law. The Legislature made it. It is the duty of the Commissioner to enforce it and in such enforcement he is not at liberty to disregard the plain language of the Act. The answer to this question is sufficiently indicated by the foregoing.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the preceding statements apply only to such food as is cold storage food within the definition in Section 2, of the law, i. e. foods that are placed in cold storage at or below a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit.

If a food placed in cold storage as defined in Section 2, in a cold storage warehouse for any time however short, such food must be marked as required in Sections 14 and 15, of the law. But food may be taken into a cold storage warehouse and never subjected to a temperature that would be "cold storage" within the meaning of the Act. Such food has never become "cold storage" food. In other words, when the Legislature provided in Section 14 of the Act, that food when deposited in a cold storage warehouse should be plainly marked, etc., it is manifest that the Legislature was dealing with only such foods as are cold storage foods under the provision of Section 2.

3. REGULATION NO. 27

When goods have been stored in a cold storage warehouse prior to the passage of the Act or prior to the date when the Act becomes effective, viz., August 14th, 1913, must said goods be marked with the date of entry prior to the time of the sale thereof?

In answer to this question, it has been determined that for the purposes of the enforcement of this Act the attitude of the Dairy and Food Bureau will be to insist upon the stamping of all such cold storage foods on or before the withdrawal of the same from cold storage with the date of the entry of said food into cold storage. Of course all cold storage food received on and after August 14th, 1913, must be stamped at the time received with the date on which the same is received. The answer herein stated applies only to food received prior to the date the Act becomes effective, viz., August 14th, 1913.

4. REGULATION NO. 30

When cold storage goods are sold by wholesale from open container and not delivered to purchaser in any container must the goods so sold be marked or labeled?

A fair reading of Section 15, of the law, would require that such

goods be marked "wholesome cold storage food" as required in said section and that the date of entry into cold storage and of withdrawal therefrom be likewise marked. Such marking is necessary to advise the retail dealer of the facts, so that he may properly protect himself upon the re-sale of such foods. The Act seems to contemplate that goods sold at wholesale shall only be sold in a container. But if it is not feasible to put goods in a container when delivery is made to the retail purchaser, any method of marking that will conform to the Act, in all respects, may be adopted, provided such method accomplishes the purpose of notice as fully as a marking upon a container.

5. REGULATION NO. 36

Whether or not eggs may be candled or re-packed from one case into another case, provided the new case be marked with the marks contained upon the old, and the old was properly marked under the Act?

The practice of the Bureau will be to allow such candling or re-packing in all cases except where cases have been marked with the official red or yellow tags or pasters declaring that the content is not wholesome and unfit for use as food, or has been stored beyond the legal limit and is not salable for food, and provided further, that all lot and other distinguishing marks shall also be marked upon the new container.

Issued August 15, 1913.

MILK AND CREAM ACT

AN ACT

Relating to milk; providing for the protection of the public health; and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the sale of milk, skimmed milk and cream; providing penalties for the violation thereof; and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants or employes to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, milk which contains any added water, or milk which has had the butter-fat or any portion thereof removed therefrom, or milk to which has been added any substance for the purpose of increasing its consistency or thickness, or milk which contains less than three and one-quarter (3 $\frac{1}{4}$) per centum of butter-fat and less than twelve (12) per centum of milk solids: Provided, however, That skimmed milk when clean and wholesome, may be sold, if sold as skimmed milk.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants, or employes, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, cream which contains or is mixed with any added condensed or evaporated milk or cream, or cream to which has been added any substance for the purpose of increasing its consistency or thickness, or cream which contains less than eighteen (18) per centum of butter-fat: Provided, That cream, when it contains or is mixed with any added condensed or evaporated milk or cream, may be sold, if the vessel or container in which such cream is sold is plainly labeled, stating the fact that such cream contains or is mixed with added condensed or evaporated milk or cream, and the amount thereof.

Section 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than ninety (90) days, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 5. That all fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and when so collected

and paid shall thereafter be, by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 6. This act shall not apply to nor in any way affect the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the amendment thereto, approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same,' approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven,"—which act shall remain in full force; but all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 8th day of June, A. D. 1911.

SAUSAGE ACT

AN ACT

Providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by prohibiting the sale, the offering for sale or exposing for sale, or the having in possession with intent to sell, of adulterated or deleterious sausage; defining sausage; and prescribing the penalty for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her or their agents, servants or employes, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, sausage that is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

Section 2. Defining sausage. That, for the purpose of the act, sausage or sausage-meat shall be held to be a comminuted meat from neat cattle or swine, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, with added salt and spices, and with or without the addition of edible animal fats, blood and sugar, or subsequent smoking. It shall contain no larger amount of water than the meats from which it is prepared contain when in their fresh condition.

Section 3. That for the purpose of this act, sausage shall be deemed to be adulterated—

First. If it contains added water in excess of the quantity required to bring the amount up to that which the meats from which it is prepared contain immediately after slaughter.

Second. If it contains any cereal or vegetable flour.

Third. If it contains any coal-tar dye, boric acid or borates, sulphites, sulphur dioxide, sulphurous acid, or any other substance injurious or deleterious to health.

Fourth. If it contains any diseased, contaminated, filthy or decomposed substance; or is manufactured, in whole or in part, from a diseased, contaminated, filthy or decomposed substance, or a substance produced, stored, transported or kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated or unwholesome; or if it is any product of a diseased animal, or the product of any animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Section 4. That any persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars, nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than sixty (60) days, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. That the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 6. That all fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and when so collected and paid shall thereafter be by the Dairy and Food Commissioner paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Approved—The 6th day of April, A. D. 1911.

NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS ACT

AN ACT

Relating to non-alcoholic drinks; defining the same; and prohibiting the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, of any adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks; and providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants, or employes, to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any article of non-alcoholic drink which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act.

Section 2. That the term "non-alcoholic drink," as used herein, shall include carbonated beverages of all flavors, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, soda water of all flavors, lemonade, orangeade, root beer, grape juice, and all other non-intoxicating drinks.

Section 3. A non-alcoholic drink shall be deemed to be adulterated, within the meaning of this act, if it contains any added boric acid or borates, salicylic acid or salicylates, formaldehyde, sulphurous acid or sulphites, hydrofluoric acid or fluorides, fluoborates, fluorosilicates, or other fluorine compounds, dulcin, glucin, saccharin, betanaphthol, hydronaphthol, abrastol, asaprol, oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acid or nitrates, compounds of copper, pyroligneous acid or other added substance deleterious to health.

Section 4. That, for the purpose of this act, a non-alcoholic drink shall be deemed to be misbranded,—

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the distinctive name of another article, or if it is colored or flavored in imitation of the genuine color or flavor of another substance.

Second. If it be labeled or branded or tagged so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser.

Third. If the bottle or receptacle containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design, or device, regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: Provided, That any non-alcoholic drink which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded under the following conditions:—

A. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now, or from time to time hereafter, known as non-alcoholic beverages under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the name of another article.

B. In the case of non-alcoholic beverages which are labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "Compound," "Imitation," or "Blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the container in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term "blend," as used herein, shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients not prohibited by this act, and used for the purpose of coloring or flavoring only.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Section 6. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 7. All fines and penalties imposed and recovered for any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, and, when so collected and paid, shall thereafter be, by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 8. This act shall not apply to, nor in any way affect, the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk or cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; and the amendments thereto, approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same,' approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven;" nor the act, entitled "An act regulating the manufacture or sale of fruit-syrups, providing for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal an act, entitled 'An act relative to adulteration of natural fruit juice, and providing penalties for the violations thereof,' approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five,—which act shall remain in full force.

Approved—The 11th day of March, A. D. 1909.

ICE CREAM ACT

AN ACT

For the protection of the public health; and to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, and having in possession with intent to sell, of adulterated or deleterious ice cream; fixing a standard of butter-fat for ice cream; providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her or their agents, servants, or employes, shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, ice-cream adulterated within the meaning of this act.

Section 2. Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated, within the meaning of this act, —

First. If it shall contain boric acid, formaldehyde, saccharin, or any other added substance or compound that is deleterious to health.

Second. If it shall contain salts of copper, iron oxid, ochres, or any coloring substance deleterious to health: Provided, That this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the use of harmless coloring matter in ice cream, when not used for fraudulent purposes.

Third. If it shall contain any deleterious flavoring matter, or flavoring matter not true to name.

Fourth. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the name of another article.

Section 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the use of fresh eggs, and not exceeding one-half of one per centum of pure gelatin, gum tragacanth, or other vegetable gums.

Section 4. No ice cream shall be sold within the State containing less than eight (8) per centum butter-fat, except where fruit or nuts are used for the purpose of flavoring, when it shall not contain less than six (6) per centum butter-fat.

Section 5. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporate body to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any ice cream in any container which is falsely labeled or branded as to the name of the manufacturer thereof; or to misrepresent, in any way, the place of manufacture of ice cream or the manufacturer thereof.

Section 6. Any person, firm, or corporate body who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than fifty (50) dollars.

Section 7. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 8. All fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, and, when so collected and paid, shall thereafter be, by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth.

Approved—The 24th day of March, A. D. 1909.

FRESH EGGS ACT

AN ACT

For the protection of the public health, by prohibiting the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, of eggs unfit for food, as therein defined, and prohibiting the use of such eggs in the preparation of food products; providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants or employes, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, eggs that are unfit for food, within the meaning of this act.

Section 2. This act shall apply to eggs that, either before or after removal from the shell, are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, and to eggs in the fluid state, any portion of which are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, or that are mixed with parts of eggs that are derived from eggs that are wholly or partly decayed or

decomposed. This act shall also apply to frozen masses or broken eggs, if the mass contains eggs that are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, or that are mixed with parts of eggs that have been taken from eggs that were wholly or partly decayed or decomposed.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants, or employes, to use eggs that are either wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, in the preparation of food products: And providing further, That there shall be no delivery, sale, purchase, or acceptance of wholly or partly decayed or decomposed eggs in or at any establishment where food products are prepared or manufactured.

Section 4. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than two hundred (200) dollars, nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months, nor more than nine (9) months, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. That the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 6. That all fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and, when so collected and paid, shall thereafter be, by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Approved—The 11th day of March, A. D. 1909.

AMENDMENT TO FRESH EGGS ACT

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, of eggs unfit for food, as therein defined, and prohibiting the use of such eggs in the preparation of food products; providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; providing for the denaturing by kerosene of all eggs unfit for food, within the meaning of said act; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself, or themselves, or by his, her, its, or their agents, servants, or employes, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, eggs that are unfit for food, within the meaning of this act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in pos-

session with intent to sell, of eggs unfit for food, as therein defined, and prohibiting the use of such eggs in the preparation of food products; providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, for any purpose, use, cause, or reason whatsoever, unless the same shall have first been denatured with a sufficient quantity of kerosene to render all of the same unfit for use in the preparation of food and food products; and further providing, that the shells of all such eggs that may be unfit for food, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall first be removed or broken, by smashing or otherwise, so as to permit a free impregnation of the whole of the egg substance by the denaturing fluid; and all persons violating any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the same penalties as provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

Approved—The 11th day of April, A. D. 1913.

LARD ACT

AN ACT

To protect the public health, and prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture or sale of lard, lard substitutes, imitation lard, and lard compounds; providing penalties for the violation thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person, firm, or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, its or their agents, servants or employes, shall within the State, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, lard which contains any ingredients other than the pure fat of swine, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Imitation lard and lard substitutes, not containing any lard, may be made and sold, when offered for sale and sold under the distinctive trade-name thereof: Provided, however, That if said imitation lard or lard substitute is offered for sale or sold from a broken package, then the vessel, receptacle, or wrapper receiving the same, at the time of every sale, shall be plainly labeled or marked on the outside thereof, in letters at least one-half inch in length and plainly exposed to view, with the word "Imitation Lard" or "Lard Substitute," or the distinctive trade-name of the said article or substance: And provided further, That the said imitation lard or lard substitute shall not be composed of, or contain any article, substance, or ingredients deleterious to health.

Compounds composed of not less than fifty (50) per centum of pure lard, and other substance or substances not deleterious to health, may be made and sold, if the vessel, receptacle, or other wrapper receiving the same at the time of every sale thereof, is plainly marked or labeled on the outside thereof, in letters at least one-half inch in length and plainly exposed to view, with the words "Compound Lard."

Section 3. Any person, firm, or corporate body who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Section 4. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Section 5. All fines and penalties imposed and recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, and, when so collected and paid, shall thereafter be, by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 11th day of March, A. D. 1909.

ADULTERATION OR COLORING OF MILK AND CREAM

AN ACT

To prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so-called preservatives or coloring matter, and to provide for the enforcement of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person, firm or corporate body, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her or their agents or servants, shall offer for sale, expose for sale, sell, or have in possession with intent to sell, for human consumption, milk or cream to which has been added boracic acid salt, boracic acid, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, formaline, formaldehyde, sodium fluoride, sodium benzoate, or any other compound or substance for the purpose of preserving or coloring the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or to

undergo an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.—Amendment of 19th of April, 1901.

Section 2. The agent of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Dairy and Food Commissioner, shall be charged with the enforcement of all the provisions of this act, and shall have all the power to enforce this act that is given him to enforce the provisions of the act by which he received his appointment.

Section 3. All penalties and costs for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, and by him paid into the State Treasury, to be kept as a fund, separate and apart, for the use of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of this act, and to be drawn out upon the warrant signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Auditor General.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 10th day of June, 1897.

VINEGAR ACT

AN ACT

Providing for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars, prescribing their standard, to prevent the adulteration of the same, providing for the enforcement thereof, and punishment for the violation of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act no person, firm or corporate body shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale or expose for sale, sell or deliver or have in his, her, or their possession, with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale as apple or cider vinegar which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider, or vinegar in which foreign substances, drugs or acids shall have been introduced, as may appear upon proper test; no vinegar shall be branded fruit vinegar unless the same be made wholly from grapes, apples or other fruits.—Amendment of May 21, 1901.

Section 2. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation, shall be branded "fermented vinegar," with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled

liquor shall be branded as "distilled vinegar," and all such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter, added before, during or after distillation, and from color other than that imparted to it by the process of distillation, and shall contain not less than four per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance: Provided, That this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of such an amount of spices as are necessary for flavoring, provided such spices do not color the vinegar.—Amendment of 21st May, 1901.

Section 3. No person, firm or corporate body shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or have in his, her or their possession with intent to sell or expose for sale any vinegar found upon proper test to contain any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric or other mineral acid, or other ingredients injurious to health. And all packages containing vinegar shall be plainly and distinctly marked on each head of the cask, barrel or keg containing such vinegar, or if sold in other packages, each package shall be plainly and distinctly marked with the name and residence of the manufacturer, together with the brand required in section two thereof.

Section 4. Every person, firm or corporate body who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, which shall be recoverable, with costs, including expense of inspection and analysis, by any person suing in the name of the Commonwealth as debts of like amount are by law recoverable: Provided, That the Department of Agriculture, through its officer known as the Dairy and Food Commissioner, together with the deputies, agents and assistants, shall be charged with the enforcement of this act, and shall have full access to all places of business, factories, mills, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels, barrels, tanks and packages of whatever kind used in the manufacture and transportation and sale of any vinegar, or of any adulteration or imitation thereof, or any package in which vinegar is mixed with articles of food. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, barrel or vessel containing any vinegar, or any adulteration or imitation thereof, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale, and they shall also have full power and authority to take the samples therefrom for analysis upon tendering the value of said samples. And all charges, accounts and expenses of the Department for the enforcement of this act, through the said Commissioner and his deputies, agents, assistants, chemists, and counsel employed by him, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State in the same manner as other accounts and expenses of the said Department are paid. And all penalties

and costs for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agents, and by him immediately covered into the State Treasury, to be kept as a fund for the use of the Department, and to be drawn out upon the warrant signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Auditor General.

Section 5. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for thirty days for every subsequent offense: Provided, That all fines and costs, including the expense of inspection and analysis imposed under this section, shall be covered into the State Treasury as provided by section four of this act, and all vinegar sold or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this act shall be subjected to forfeiture and spoliation.

Section 6. Magistrates and justices of the peace throughout this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine actions arising for violations of the provisions of this act, and to hold for court, or impose the penalties provided therein, subject to appeal as the law shall direct.

Section 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 18th day of June, A. D. 1897.

CHEESE ACT

AN ACT

To prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of cheese, and define what shall constitute the various grades of cheese, providing rules and regulations for marking and branding the same, providing for the enforcement of this act, prescribing penalties for its violation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person, firm or corporate body shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or have in his or their possession with intent to sell, any cheese not the legitimate product of pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or any cheese into which any foreign fats or substances have been introduced as may appear upon proper test.

Section 2. All cheese manufactured or sold within this Commonwealth shall be divided into five grades, and shall be branded or stenciled in ordinary bold-face capital letters, not less than one-half inch in height, on one side of each cheese, and upon one side of

the box or case containing the cheese, the manufacturer's name and postoffice address, and the words "Full cream," "Three-fourths Cream," "One-half Cream," "One-fourth Cream" and "Skimmed Cheese." All cheese branded "Full Cream," shall contain not less than thirty-two per centum of butter-fats, as may appear upon proper test. All cheese branded "Three-fourths Cream" shall contain not less than twenty-four per centum of butter-fat, as may appear upon proper test. All cheese branded "One-half Cream" shall contain not less than sixteen per centum of butter-fat, as may appear upon proper test. All cheese branded "One-fourth Cream" shall contain not less than eight per centum of butter-fat, as may appear upon proper test. All cheese containing less than eight per centum of butter-fat, as may appear upon proper test shall be branded "Skimmed Cheese;" Provided, however, That all full cream cheese sold, shipped or consigned to dealers outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may be branded, or stenciled, or not, as required by this act, at the option of the manufacturer.—Amendment of May 2, 1901.

Section 3. Every person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, together with all charges and expenses for inspection and analysis connected therewith, by any person suing therefor in the name of the Commonwealth, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable; and justices of the peace and aldermen throughout this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions arising under the provisions of this act, and all cheese not in accordance with this act shall be subject to forfeiture and spoliation: Provided, That the Department of Agriculture, through its officer, known as the Dairy and Food Commissioner, together with his deputies, agents and assistants, shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and shall have authority to enter any building or factory where the same is sold or manufactured or exposed for sale, and shall have the right to take samples sufficient for analysis, upon tendering the value thereof.

All fines and penalties, including also all charges for inspection and analysis, shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputies, agents or assistants, and by him immediately covered into the State Treasury, and so much of said fund as may be necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be drawn out upon warrants signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Auditor General: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to such cheese as is known as "fancy" cheese and is under five pounds in weight, each; or to what is known as cottage cheese or pot cheese, and do not contain anything injurious to health.

Section 4. This act shall take effect sixty days after its approval by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Approved—The 23rd day of June, A. D. 1897.

FRUIT SYRUP ACT

AN ACT

Regulating the manufacture or sale of fruit syrups, providing for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal an act, entitled "An act relative to adulteration of natural fruit juice, and providing penalties for violations thereof," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person, firm, or corporate body who shall, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her or their agents or servants, manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any fruit-syrup which contains formaldehyde, sulphurous acid or sulphites, boric acid or borates, salicylic acid or salicylates, saccharin, dulcin, glucin, betanaphthol, abrastol, asaprol, fluorides, fluoborates, fluosilicates or other fluorine compounds; also any coal tar dyes, sulphate of copper, or any other coloring matter injurious to health, or any preservatives or their compounds injurious to health, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation, and every officer, agent, servant or employe of such person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act for which purpose he shall have the same power which is given to enforce the provisions of the act authorizing his appointment.

Section 4. All penalties or fines which may be recovered in any proceeding to enforce the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and by him paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 5. The act, entitled "An act relative to adulteration of natural fruit juice, and providing penalties for violations thereof," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—The 26th day of April, A. D. 1905.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA

As Amended the 5th Day of June, A. D., 1913.

AN ACT

To amend the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, and other similar products, when colored in imitation of yellow butter; to provide for license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and by proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining-rooms, and boarding houses; for the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar products, not colored in imitation of yellow butter; and to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar products, not colored in imitation of yellow butter, and prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation butter; and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act, and the means and method of procedure for its enforcement, and regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person, firm or corporation shall, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their agent or servant, nor shall any officer, agent, servant, or employe of any person, firm, or corporation, manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance, article, product, or compound, made wholly or partly out of any fats, oils, or oleaginous substances, or compound thereof, not produced from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream from the same, without the admixture or addition of any fat foreign to the said milk or cream, and which shall be in imitation of yellow butter, produced from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream of the same, with or without coloring matter, unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have first obtained a license and paid a license fee as hereinafter provided; nor unless the said article, product, or compound, so manufactured, shipped, consigned, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or had in possession with intent to sell, shall be made and kept free from all coloration or ingredients causing it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, as hereinafter described; nor unless the same shall be kept and presented in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the purchaser and consumer of its real character; nor unless such person, firm, or corporation shall, in all other respects, comply with and observe the provisions of this act. For the purposes of this act, oleomargarine, butterine, or similar substance, shall be deemed to look like, be in resemblance of, or in imitation of butter of a shade of yellow, when it has a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenths degrees of yellow, or of yellow

and red collectively, but with an excess of yellow over red, as measured in the terms of the Lovibond tintometer scale, or its equivalent.

Section 2. Every person, firm, or corporation, and every agent of such person, firm, or corporation, desiring to manufacture, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance, not made or colored so as to look like yellow butter, shall make application for a license so to do, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Department of Agriculture, through its agent, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, which application, in addition to other matters which may be required to be stated therein by said Dairy and Food Commissioner, shall contain an accurate description of the place where the proposed business is intended to be carried on, and the name and style under which it is proposed to conduct the said business. If the said application is satisfactory to the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, and said name and style shall not, in the judgment of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, be calculated to deceive or mislead the public as to the real nature of the business so proposed to be carried on, he shall issue to the applicant or applicants a license, authorizing him, her, or them to engage in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or butterine, or any similar substance, which shall not contain any coloration or ingredient that causes it to resemble yellow butter; for which said license the applicant or applicants shall first pay: If a manufacturer, the annual sum of one thousand dollars; if a wholesaler, the annual sum of five hundred dollars, and if a retailer, the annual sum of one hundred dollars; if a proprietor of a hotel, restaurant, or dining-room, the annual sum of fifty dollars; and if the proprietor of a boarding-house, the annual sum of ten dollars; and the said license fee, when received by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, shall be by him immediately covered into the State Treasury. Such licenses shall not authorize the manufacture or sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance, at any other place than that designated in the application and license; and the said license shall not authorize the manufacture, sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, any oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance, made or colored so as to look like yellow butter, as herein provided.

All licenses under this act shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each year; but licenses may be granted to commence on the first day of any month for the remainder of the year, upon the payment of a proportionate part of the annual license fee; such licenses may be transferred by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, upon the application in writing of the person, firm, or corporation to which the same has been granted: Provided, The transferee shall

comply with the regulations made by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner in regard to the said transfer, and shall thereafter comply with the provisions of this act.

Wholesale dealers, within the meaning of this act, shall be all persons, firms, and corporations who shall sell to dealers, and persons who shall buy to sell again, and all persons, firms, and corporations who make sales in quantities of ten pounds and over, at any time; and retail dealers shall be all persons, firms, and corporations who shall sell in quantities less than ten pounds.

Section 3. After obtaining the license required by this act, the person, firm, or corporation obtaining the same shall, before beginning any business under the said license, hang up and display, in a conspicuous place, on the walls of the room or store in which the oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance is manufactured, sold or exposed for sale, the license so obtained as aforesaid; and shall also procure from the Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy and Food Commissioner, a sign or signs, which in number, size and lettering shall be as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall direct, and which shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, clearly setting forth that he, she or they are engaged in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine; which said sign or signs, when procured, shall be hung up in a conspicuous place or places on the walls of every room or store in which the oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance is manufactured or sold. And in addition to such sign or signs, so hung up as aforesaid, every proprietor of a hotel, restaurant, dining-room or boarding-house, shall also have conspicuously placed, upon every counter or table at which food, meals or refreshments are served to customers, a placard plainly printed, in letters not less than one-half inch in length, stating that oleomargarine is used and served to customers.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any oleomargarine, butterine or similar substance, not in imitation of yellow butter, which is not marked and distinguished, on the outside of each tub, package or parcel thereof, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the word "OLEOMARGARINE" printed thereon; such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position, in full view of the purchaser, and the said word "OLEOMARGARINE" on such placard shall be printed in plain, uncondensed, Gothic letters, not less than one inch long, and such placard shall not contain any other words thereon. And there shall also be displayed upon every open tub, package or parcel containing such oleomargarine, butterine or similar substance, not in imitation of yellow butter, in the same manner, in a conspicuous position, a placard with the word "OLEOMARGARINE" printed

thereon, in the same form as above described in this section; and when oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance, not in imitation of yellow butter, is sold from such tub or package, or otherwise, at retail, in print, roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser, it shall be wrapped in wrappers, plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the word "OLEOMARGARINE," printed or stamped thereon in letters one-fourth inch square; and said wrapper shall also contain the name and address of the seller and the quantity sold, and no other words thereon, and the said word "OLEOMARGARINE," so stamped or printed on the said wrapper, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of purchase.

Section 5. Every licensed manufacturer of oleomargarine, butterine or other similar product, not in imitation of yellow butter, and every licensed wholesale dealer therein, shall keep a book in which shall be entered accurately every sale and shipment of oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance, not in imitation of yellow butter; giving the date of sale and shipment, the quantity, the person to whom sold and shipped, the place to which shipped, and the name of the transportation line by which shipped; which book shall always be open to the examination of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents, attorneys and representatives. Every licensed retail dealer in oleomargarine, butterine or similar substance, not in imitation of yellow butter, shall keep an accurate account, in a book open to the examination of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents, attorneys and representatives, in which shall be entered the date of the receipt of all purchases of oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance, made by such retail dealer; stating therein where, when and from whom purchased, and the quantity; and the said books, so to be kept by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, shall be in such form as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall direct.

Section 6. Every person, firm or corporation, and every officer, agent, servant and employe of such person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture, sell or offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance, in violation of any of the provisions of this act; or who shall sell oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance, as or for butter; or who shall fail to keep a book, in accordance with the last preceding section; or who shall, in any other respect, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be recoverable, with the costs, including the expense of analysis, by any person suing in the name of the Commonwealth, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable; and justices of the peace and aldermen

throughout this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions for recovery of said penalties, with the right to either party to appeal to the court of common pleas, as provided in existing laws in suits for penalties. And all penalties and costs imposed and recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agents, and by him immediately covered into the State Treasury, to be paid out and used as hereinafter provided.

Section 7. In addition to the above penalty, every person, firm or corporation, and every officer, agent, servant or employe of such person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months.

Section 8. In any proceeding under this act, either for the collection of a penalty or a prosecution for a misdemeanor, the certificate of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, under the seal of the Department of Agriculture, shall be accepted by justices of the peace, aldermen, and courts of record, as evidence of the granting of licenses to manufacture or sell oleomargarine or butterine, or of the fact that no such license has been granted to any particular person, firm or corporation.

Section 9. Whenever a suit for the collection of a penalty, under the provisions of this act, shall be appealed to any court of record, or whenever any prosecution for a misdemeanor on account of any violation of the provisions of this act has been returned to any court of quarter sessions, it shall be lawful for the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents or attorneys, in case the person or persons who have been sued for such penalty, or prosecuted for such misdemeanor, have since the commencement of such suit or prosecution again violated any of the provisions of this act, to apply to the court, having jurisdiction of such appeal or of such prosecution, or to any law judge thereof, by petition, setting forth the facts, and asking the said court to make an order commanding and restraining the person or persons, so sued or prosecuted as aforesaid, from further violating any of the provisions of this act until such time as the said suit for penalty or the said prosecution shall have been finally decided and determined; and thereupon the said court, or any law judge thereof, after such notice to such

person or persons, so sued or prosecuted as aforesaid, as to the said court or judge may appear proper, and after inquiring into the facts alleged in said petition, shall, if satisfied that any violation of the provisions of this act has been committed by such person or persons since the commencement of said suit or prosecution, make an order commanding and restraining the said person or persons from any further violation of the provisions of this act until such time as the said suit or prosecution shall have been finally decided and determined; and in case, upon the final determination of said suit or prosecution, it shall appear that the said person or persons had incurred the liability to payment of the penalty for which suit had been so brought, or has been duly convicted of a misdemeanor in the prosecution so commenced as aforesaid, the said court or law judge thereof shall make the aforesaid order, restraining the said person or persons from the further violation of the provisions of this act, continuing and permanent; and any violation by any person or persons of any such restraining order of such court or judge, whether the said restraining order shall be made during the pendency of a suit for penalty or of a prosecution as above stated, or after the final determination of such suit or prosecution in the manner aforesaid, shall be punishable as a contempt of the court so making the said order; and the said court is hereby authorized to take such steps for the punishment of such contempt as may by law be now taken for disregarding any injunction or other order of the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth, sitting in equity and exercising equity jurisdiction. No security shall be required on the part of the petitioner for such restraining order and the costs of the application and subsequent proceedings thereon shall be in the discretion of the court.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of every constable in any city, borough, ward or township of this Commonwealth, having knowledge of any violation of this act, or whenever requested so to do by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agent, or attorney, or by any citizen of this Commonwealth, to make report to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, as part of his quarterly report and return to said court, of the name of every person, firm or corporation known by him to have violated any of the provisions of this act, or alleged by the person so giving notice as aforesaid to said constable to have violated any of the provisions of this act, and of the names of all witnesses furnished to said constable, whose testimony it is alleged will sustain or prove the fact of such violation; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the said court to make inquiry of all constable, at the time of the making of their quarterly returns to the court of quarter sessions, as to whether they have knowledge, and whether notice has been given to them, respectively, of any

violation of this act, in accordance with the terms of this section; and whenever such quarterly reports shall contain the name of any person alleged to have violated the provisions of this act, together with the names of witnesses to prove such violations, as also the name of the person giving notice to the constable as aforesaid, the said court shall direct the district attorney to prepare an indictment against every person so named, and call and send the witnesses, whose names have been so returned, before the grand jury then sitting, in support of the said indictment; and if a true bill shall be returned by the grand jury, thereupon to issue summary process to bring in the person so charged to answer the matters alleged in such prosecution, and thereupon proceed to trial as speedily as possible, according to the course of practice in the said court of quarter sessions.

Section 11. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of all the provisions of this act; but any citizen of the Commonwealth, having knowledge or information of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, may, in the name of the Commonwealth, begin a suit for penalty or prosecution for misdemeanor, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and may prosecute to final judgment any such suit or prosecution, giving notice in writing, however, to the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the commencement of such suit or prosecution, immediately upon the commencement of the same, stating the nature of the proceeding and the magistrate before whom commenced; and shall, in like manner, report to the Dairy and Food Commissioner each successive step taken in such suit or prosecution; and such citizen shall, upon complying with the provisions of this section, be entitled to receive one-half of any penalty or fine which may be recovered in such proceeding and paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner; and immediately upon the receipt and covering into the treasury of any such penalty or fine, recovered and paid in any proceeding commenced by a citizen as aforesaid, the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall pay the one-half thereof to the said citizen, so commencing said proceeding and complying with the provisions of this section. Such citizen shall also be entitled to recover from the defendant his witness fees and other legal costs as fixed by law, in said proceeding.

Section 12. The money paid into the Treasury under the provisions of this act shall constitute a special fund, for the use of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this law; and may be drawn out upon warrants signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the Auditor General, subject, however, to the payment to any citizen commencing and successfully prosecuting a proceeding for any violation of this act, under the last preceding section, of one-half of the penalty or fine so recovered in such proceeding and paid into the State Treasury.

Section 13. The Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel, duly appointed by him for the purpose, shall have full access, egress and ingress to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels and cans, used in the manufacture, transportation and sale of any dairy products, or of any adulteration or imitation thereof; and shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel containing, or which may be supposed to contain, oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance, or any adulteration or imitation of butter, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of any act which may be hereafter enacted in relation to butter or the adulteration or imitation thereof; and they shall also have power to take from such package, can or vessel samples for analysis, upon paying or tendering the value of such samples.

Section 14. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall publish a semi-annual bulletin, and distribute the same in the same manner as other bulletins of the Department of Agriculture are published and distributed; which semi-annual bulletin shall contain the name and address of every person, firm or corporation to whom a license has been issued for the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substance; and, also, a tabulated statement of all actions, civil or criminal, which have been brought for the violations of this act, giving the name and address of the defendant, and the disposition of every such case.

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; but the repeal of said acts shall not in any way interfere with, or prevent the prosecution to final termination of, any actions, civil or criminal, now pending or which may hereafter be commenced, for any violation of said acts which has already been committed.

Approved—The 29th day of May, A. D. 1901.

RENOVATED OR PROCESS BUTTER ACT

AN ACT

Defining boiled or process butter; designating the name by which it shall be known; providing for the licensing of manufacturers and dealers therein, and regulating the sale and labeling of the same so as to prevent fraud and deception in its sale; providing punishment for violations of this act, the methods of procedure for its enforcement, and certain matters of evidence in such procedure.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That for the purposes of this act certain food products, usually known as "boiled" or "process" butter, produced by taking original packing stock and other butter and melting the same so that the butter oil can be drawn off, mixed with milk or skinned milk or other material, and by emulsion or other process, produce butter, and butter produced by any similar process, and commonly known as "boiled" or "process" butter; and which "boiled" or "process" butter for the purpose of this act shall be known and designated as "renovated butter."

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation, and every agent of such person, firm or corporation, who shall desire to engage in the business of manufacturing or selling "renovated butter," shall first make application to the Department of Agriculture for a license, authorizing him, her or them to engage in the manufacture or sale of "renovated butter," and such application for license shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Department of Agriculture through its agent, the Dairy and Food Commissioner; which application, in addition to other matters which may be required to be stated therein by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, shall contain an accurate description of the place where the proposed business is intended to be carried on, and the name and style under which it is proposed to conduct the said business, which name and style shall not, in the judgment of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, be calculated to deceive or mislead the public as to the real nature of the business so proposed to be carried on; and if the said application is satisfactory to the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, he shall issue to the applicant or applicants a license, authorizing him, her or them to engage in the manufacture or sale of "Renovated Butter," for which said license the applicant or applicants shall first pay, annually, the following sum; if a manufacturer, the annual sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars; if a wholesale dealer, the annual sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars;

if a retailer, the annual sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars; if a restaurant keeper or dining room proprietor or a hotel proprietor, the annual sum of fifty (\$50) dollars; if a boarding house keeper, the annual sum of ten (\$10) dollars; and the said license fees, when received by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agent, shall be by him immediately paid into the State Treasury. All licenses under this act shall expire the thirty-first day of December of each year, but licenses may be granted to begin on the first of any month for the remainder of a year, upon the payment of a proportionate part of the annual license fee. Wholesale dealers, within the meaning of this act, shall be all persons, firms or corporations who shall sell to dealers, and persons who shall buy to sell again, and all persons, firms and corporations who make sales in quantities of ten pounds and over at any time. An agent of a manufacturer located outside of the State, and taking orders within this State for such "Renovated butter," to be delivered from the factory or from a storagehouse, or from one place of business to another within this State, shall be, within the meaning of this act, a wholesale dealer. And retail dealers shall be all persons, firms or corporations who sell in quantities of less than ten pounds. Every restaurant keeper or dining room proprietor or hotel proprietor or boarding house keeper, who furnishes "Renovated Butter" as part of the meal served to customers or guests shall be regarded as a dealer in "Renovated Butter." Such license may be transferred by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, upon the application in writing of the person, firm or corporation to which the same has been granted, provided the transferee shall comply with the provisions of this act and with the regulations made by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner in regard to the said transfer. Such license shall not authorize the manufacture or sale, exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, "Renovated Butter" at any place other than that designated in the application and license. The license, procured as aforesaid, shall be hung up in a conspicuous place, in the place of business, room or store where such "Renovated Butter" is authorized to be sold.

Section 3. That no person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his, her or their possession with intent to sell, any "Renovated Butter" from a wagon or other vehicle, or upon the public streets or roads, or from house to house.

Section 4. Every person, firm or corporation who shall obtain a license for the manufacture or sale of "Renovated Butter" shall also be required, before engaging in such manufacturing or sale, to procure from the Dairy and Food Commissioner a sign or signs, of such form, size and lettering as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall determine, and which shall be uniform throughout the

Commonwealth; which said sign or signs shall clearly set forth that he, she or they are engaged in the manufacture or sale of "Renovated Butter," and which sign or signs when procured shall be hung up in a conspicuous place or places, on the walls of each room or store or place of business in which "Renovated Butter" is manufactured or sold; and in addition to such sign or signs, so hung up as aforesaid, every restaurant keeper or dining room proprietor, or hotel proprietor or boarding house keeper, shall also have conspicuously placed upon every counter or table, at which food, meals or refreshments are served to customers, a placard, plainly printed in letters not less than one-half inch in length, stating that "Renovated Butter" is used and served to customers. Every person, firm or corporation who shall obtain a license as a manufacturer or wholesale dealer, for the manufacture or sale of renovated butter, shall also be required, before engaging in such manufacture or sale, to procure from the Dairy and Food Commissioner a stencil, of such form, size and lettering as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall determine, and which shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth; which said stencil shall designate the number of the said license and the name and address of the holder thereof; which said stencil shall be used by the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and said stencil brand shall be placed on each and every package, before being sold by the manufacturer or wholesale dealer to the retailer. If any package of renovated butter shall be found in the possession of any manufacturer or wholesale dealer or retail dealer without the said stencil brand being found thereon, such package shall be seized by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or by any of his agents, and said package shall be forfeited, and shall be sold by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agents, and the proceeds thereof paid to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his, her or their possession with intent to sell, any "Renovated Butter," not marked and distinguished on the outside of each tub, package or parcel thereof, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the words "Renovated Butter;" and such placard shall be printed in plain, uncondensed Gothic letters, not less than one-half inch long, and such placards shall not contain any other words, printing or device thereon; and also, upon every open tub, package or parcel, containing such "Renovated Butter," there shall be displayed in the same manner, in a conspicuous place, a placard with the words "Renovated Butter" printed thereon, in the same form as above described in this section, and when "Renovated Butter" is sold from such package, or otherwise, at retail, in print,

or roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser it shall be wrapped in wrappers, plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "Renovated Butter," printed or stamped thereon in letters one-quarter of an inch square, and such wrapper shall contain no other words or printing thereon; and the said words "Renovated Butter," so stamped or printed on the said wrapper, shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of purchase.

Section 6. Every person, firm or corporation who shall have obtained a license, and be engaged in the business of manufacturer or wholesale dealer in "Renovated Butter," shall keep a book, in which shall be entered accurately every sale and shipment, the quantity and person to whom sold and shipped, and place to which shipped, and the name of the transportation line by which shipped; which said book shall be always open to the inspection of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agents, attorneys and representatives. Every retail dealer in "Renovated Butter" shall keep an accurate account, in a book open to the examination of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents, attorneys and representatives, in which said book shall be entered the date of the receipt of all purchases of "Renovated Butter" made by such retail dealer, stating therein where and from whom purchased, and the quantity so purchased.

Section 7. Every person, firm or corporation, and every agent of such person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture, sell or offer, or expose for sale, or have in his, her or their possession with intent to sell, "Renovated Butter," in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or who shall in any other respects violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for every offense forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars, which shall be recoverable with the costs, including the expenses of the inspection and analysis, by any person suing in the name of the Commonwealth, as debt of like amount are by law recoverable; and justices of the peace and aldermen, throughout this Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions for recovery of penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, with the right of appeal in either party to the court of common pleas, as provided in existing laws in suits for penalties; and all penalties and costs imposed and recovered under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his agents, and by him immediately covered into the State Treasury, to be paid out and used as hereinafter provided.

Section 8. In addition to the above penalty, every person, firm or corporation, and every agent of such person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars, nor more than three hundred (\$300) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and for the second offense, by a fine of not less than three hundred (\$300) dollars and not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years.

Section 9. In any proceeding under this act, either for the collection of a penalty or prosecution for a misdemeanor, the certificate of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, under the seal of the Department of Agriculture, shall be accepted by justices of the peace, aldermen and courts of record as evidence of the granting of a license to manufacture or sell "Renovated Butter," or of the fact that no such license has been granted to any particular person, firm or corporation.

Section 10. Whenever a suit for the collection of a penalty, under the provisions of this act, shall be appealed to any court of record, or whenever any prosecution for a misdemeanor, on account of any violation of the provisions of this act, has been returned to any court of quarter sessions, it shall be lawful for the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents or attorneys, in case the person or persons who have been sued for such penalty or prosecuted for such misdemeanor have, since the commencement of such suit or prosecution, again violated any of the provisions of this act, to apply to the court having jurisdiction of such appeal or of such prosecution, or to any law judge thereof, by petition setting forth the facts, and asking the said court to make an order commanding and restraining the person or persons, so sued or prosecuted as aforesaid, from further violating any of the provisions of this act until such time as the said suit for penalty or the said prosecution shall have been finally decided and determined; and thereupon the said court, or any law judge thereof, after such notice to such person or persons, so sued or prosecuted as aforesaid, as to the said court or judge may appear proper and after inquiring into the facts alleged in said petition shall, if satisfied that any violation of the provisions of this act has been committed by such person or persons since the commencement of said suit or prosecution, make an order, commanding and restraining the said person or persons from any further violations of the provisions of this act, until such time as the said suit or prosecution shall have been finally decided and determined; and in case, upon the final determination of said suit or prosecution, it shall appear that the said person or persons had incurred the liability to payment of the penalty for which said suit had been so brought, or has been duly convicted of a misdemeanor in the prosecution so commenced as aforesaid, the said court or law judge thereof shall

make the aforesaid order, restraining the said person or persons from the further violation of the provisions of this act, continuing and permanent; and any violation by any person or persons of any restraining order of such court or judge, whether the restraining order shall be made during the pendency of a suit for penalty, or a prosecution as above stated, or after the final determination of such suit or prosecution in the manner aforesaid, shall be punishable as a contempt of the court so making the said order. And the said court is hereby authorized to take such steps for the punishment of such contempt as may by law be now taken for disregarding any injunction or other order of the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth sitting in equity and exercising equity jurisdiction. No security shall be required on the part of the petitioner for such restraining order, and the costs of the application and subsequent proceedings thereon shall be in the discretion of the court.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of every constable in any city, borough, ward or township of this Commonwealth, having knowledge of any violation of this act, or whenever requested so to do by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents or attorneys, or by any citizen of this Commonwealth, to make report to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, as part of his quarterly report and return to said court, of the name of every person, firm or corporation known by him to have violated any of the provisions of this act, or alleged by the person, so giving notice as aforesaid to said constable, to have violated any of the provisions of this act, and of the names of all witnesses, furnished to said constable, whose testimony it is alleged will sustain and prove the fact of such violation. And it shall be the duty of the judge of the said court to make inquiry of all constables, at the time of the making of their quarterly returns to the court of quarter sessions, as to whether they have knowledge, and whether notice has been given to them, respectively, of any violation of this act, in accordance with the terms of this section; and whenever such quarterly report shall contain the name of any person alleged to have violated the provisions of this act, together with the names of witnesses to prove such violation, and also the name of the person giving notice to the constable, as aforesaid, the said court shall direct the district attorney to prepare an indictment against every person so named, and call and send the witnesses, whose names have been so returned, before the grand jury then sitting, in support of the said indictment; and if a true bill shall be returned by the grand jury, thereupon to issue summary process to bring in the person so charged, to answer the matters alleged in such indictment, and thereupon proceed to trial as speedily as possible, according to the course of practice in the said court of quarter sessions.

Section 12. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of all the provisions of this act; but any citizen of the Commonwealth, having knowledge or information of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, may, in the name of the Commonwealth, begin a suit for penalty or prosecution for misdemeanor, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and may prosecute to final judgment any suit or prosecution, giving notice in writing, however, to the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the commencement of such suit or prosecution immediately upon the commencement of the same, stating the nature of the proceeding and the magistrate before whom commenced, and shall in like manner report to the Dairy and Food Commissioner each successive step taken in such suit or prosecution; and such citizen shall, upon complying with the provisions of this section, be entitled to receive one-half of any penalty or fine which may be recovered in such proceeding and paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner; and immediately upon the receipt and covering into the treasury of any such penalty or fine, recovered and paid in any proceeding commenced by a citizen, as aforesaid, the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall pay the one-half thereof to the said citizen, so commencing said proceeding and complying with the provisions of this section. Such citizen shall also be entitled to recover from the defendant his witness fees and other legal costs, as fixed by law, in said proceeding.

Section 13. The money paid into the treasury under the provisions of this act shall constitute a special fund, for the use of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this law, and may be drawn out upon warrants signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the Auditor General; subject, however, to the payment to any citizen commencing and successfully prosecuting a proceeding for any violation of this act, under the last preceding section, of one-half of the penalty or fine so recovered in such proceeding and paid into the State Treasury.

Section 14. The Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistants, agents, experts, chemists, detectives and counsel, duly appointed by him for the purpose, shall have full access, egress and ingress to all places of business, factories and farm buildings, carriages, cars, vessels and cans, used in the manufacture, transportation and sale of any dairy products, or of any adulteration or imitation thereof; and shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel containing, or which may be supposed to contain, renovated butter, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of any of the provisions of this act; and they shall also have power to take from such package, can or vessel, samples for analysis, upon paying or tendering the value of such samples.

Section 15. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall publish a semi-annual bulletin, and distribute the same in the same manner as other bulletins of the Department of Agriculture are published and distributed; which semi-annual bulletin shall contain the name and address of every person, firm or corporation to whom a license has been issued for the manufacture or sale of renovated butter and also a tabulated statement of all actions, civil or criminal, which have been brought for the violation of this act; giving the name and address of the defendant, and the disposition of every case.

Section 16. All parts of the act approved the fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of butter, produced by taking original packing stock and other butter and melting the same so that the butter oil can be drawn off, mixed with skimmed milk or other material, and by emulsion or other process produce butter, and butter produced by any similar process, and commonly known as "Boiled" or "Process" butter; providing for the enforcement thereof, and punishment for the violation of the same;" inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved—July 10, 1901.

FRESH MEAT, POULTRY, GAME AND FISH ACT

AN ACT

To prohibit the selling, shipping, consigning, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, as fresh, any meat, poultry, game, fish, or shell fish which contains any substance or article possessing a preservative or coloring character or action; making the same a misdemeanor; and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violation, and the means and the methods of procedure for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person, firm or corporate body shall, by himself, herself or themselves, or by his, her, or their or its, agents or servants, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, as fresh any meat, poultry, game, or shell fish which contains any substance, article or ingredient possessing a preservative character or action, or which contains any coal-tar dye, or any other substance or ingredient possessing a coloring character or action, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and all costs, or to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and, upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than four months, or both or either, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of ice as a preservative, or proper refrigeration.

Section 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of all provisions of this act; and all penalties which may be recoverable, and all fines which may be paid, in any proceeding or proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act, shall be paid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agent, and by him paid into the State Treasury; and the money so paid shall constitute a special fund, for the use of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in enforcing this act, and may be drawn out upon warrants signed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or Secretary of Agriculture, and approved by the Auditor General.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; but the repeal of said acts shall in no way interfere with, or prevent the prosecution to final termination of, any action or prosecution now pending, or which may be hereafter commenced for any violation of said acts, which has already been committed.

Approved—The 28th day of March, A. D. 1905.

IMITATION DAIRY PRODUCTS IN PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

AN ACT

To prohibit the use of any adulteration or imitation of dairy products in any charitable or penal institution, being supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and to prevent adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," approved May twenty-one, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any charitable or penal institution in the State of Pennsylvania to use, or furnish to its inmates, any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by section one of the act, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and to prevent the adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," approved May twenty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Section 2. That any officer, agent, steward or other official of any such charitable or penal institution, who shall knowingly buy any substance the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by section one of the said act of May twenty-one, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for use in such charitable or penal institutions, or who shall knowingly cause such substance to be used by the inmates of such charitable or penal institution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years for each offense, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. Every person who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale, to any officer, agent, steward or other official of any charitable or penal institution, any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by section one of the said act of May twenty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for use in such charitable or penal institution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

Approved—The 23rd day of May, A. D. 1893.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS RELATIVE TO FOOD LAWS

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF FOOD LEGISLATION IN GENERAL

The general purposes of food legislation are usually two-fold:

1. To protect the public health.
2. To prevent fraud and deception.

Legislation designed for the purposes stated or either of them, is a valid exercise of the police power of the state and as such is constitutional.

Powell vs. Commonwealth, 114 Pa. 265, affirmed by the United States Supreme Court in Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678, is the leading case in Pennsylvania upon the question of what is a valid exercise of the police power. In this case the Supreme Court says:

"Speaking of the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts passed in 1869, the Supreme Court of the United States says: 'If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature can not be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the state. * * * * * Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent and boundaries of the police power, and however difficult it may be to render a satisfactory definition of it, there seems to be no doubt that it does extend to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens and to the preservation of good order and the public morals. The legislature can not, by any contrast, divest itself of the power to provide for these objects. They belong emphatically to that class of objects which demand the application of the maxim, *salus populi suprema lex*, and they are to be attained and provided for by such appropriate measures as the legislative discretion may devise. That discretion can no more be bargained away than the power itself.' Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts, 97 U. S. 25."

"The test of the reasonableness of a police regulation prohibiting the making and vending of a particular article of food is not alone whether it is in part unwholesome and injurious. A prohibition may

stand as a reasonable police regulation for the benefit of the public, if we believe that the only way to prevent the public being defrauded into purchasing the counterfeit article for the genuine is by such a prohibition. The fact that scientific experts may pronounce a manufactured product intended for human food to be wholesome and not injurious, and that in a pure state it may thus be good for food does not render it incompetent for the legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the article, if in the judgment of the legislature, and not of the courts, it be necessary for the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens and to the preservation of good order and the public morals."

"In creating a legislative department and conferring upon it the legislative power, the people must be understood to have conferred the full and complete authority as it rests in and may be exercised by the sovereign power of any state, subject only to such restrictions as they have seen fit to impose and to the limitations which are contained in the Constitution of the United States. The legislative department is not made a special agency for the exercise of specially defined legislative powers, but is entrusted with the general authority to make laws at discretion."

For the general principles as to legislative power possessed by the General Assembly of the state, see authorities cited and discussion by Mitchell, J., in

Commonwealth vs. Moir, 199 Pa. (1901), and opinion of Rice P. J. adopted by the Supreme Court in Com. vs. Herve, 229 Pa. 132.

THE STATE HAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR FOOD AND DEFINE FOOD TERMS

People vs. Clippery, 4 N. E. Rep. 107 reversing S. C. reported in 37 Hunter (N. Y.) 319.

People vs. Eddy, 59 Hunter (N. Y.) 615.

People vs. Hodient, 68 Hunter (N. Y.) 23.

Com. vs. Luscomb, 130 Mass., 42.

Com. vs. Evans, 132 Mass., 11.

People vs. Schaeffer, 68 Hunter (N. Y.) 341.

Com. vs. Bowen, 140 Mass., 483.

Com. vs. Tobias, 141 Mass., 129.

Com. vs. Wetherbee, 153 Mass., 159.

Com. vs. Pflaum 50 Penna. Superior Ct. 55.

S. C. 236 Pa., 294.

A very good discussion of this question is to be found in

State vs. Campbell, 64 N. H. 402.

S. C. 13 Atl. 585; 10 Am. St. Rep. 419.

State vs. Newton, 45 N. J. L. 469.

See also:

State vs. Groves, 15 R. I. 208; 2 Atl., 384.

and the English cases,

Crofts vs. Taylor, 19 Q. B. D. 524.

Gage vs. Elsey, 10 Q. B. D. 518.

DECISIONS RELATIVE TO CONSTITUTIONALITY OF OUR SEVERAL FOOD LAWS

1. Oleomargarine:

Act of 21 May, 1885, P. L. 22 is constitutional.

Powell vs. Com. 114 Pa. 265.

Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678.

Walker vs. Com. 11 Atl. 623.

Com. vs. Shirley, 152 Pa. 170.

This Act was, however, declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in so far as it affects sale of oleomargarine imported into the State from another state or a foreign country and sold within the state in the original package.

Shollenberger vs. Pennsylvania, 171 U. S. 1.

See also:

Collins vs. New Hampshire, 171 U. S. 30.

The decision in Shollenberger vs. Pennsylvania, however, does not overrule nor in any way invalidate the decision in Powell vs. Pennsylvania.

See:

Com. vs. Mellet, 27 Pa. Super. Ct. 41.

Act of May 23, 1893, P. L. relating to use of oleomargarine in charitable institutions is constitutional.

Com. vs. Webster, 13 Dist. Rep. 199.

Oleomargarine in charitable institutions,

13 Dist. Rep. 78.

Act of May 5, 1899, P. L. 241, is constitutional.

Com. vs. Van Dyke, 13 Pa. Super. Ct. 484.

Com. vs. McCann, 198 Pa. 509.

Com. vs. Diefenbacher, 14 Pa. Super. Ct. 264.

Act of May 29, 1901, P. L. 327 is constitutional.

Com. vs. McDermott, 37 Pa. Super. Ct. 1.

Com. vs. Caulfield, 211 Pa. 644.

Plumley vs. Mass., 155 U. S. 462.

As to constitutionality of injunction clauses of this Act, see

Com. vs. Andrews, 211 Pa. 644.

Com. vs. Henderson, 31 Pa. Super. Ct. 383.

2. Renovated Butter:

Act of 10 July, 1901, P. L. 643 is constitutional.

Com. vs. Seiter, 20 Pa. Super. Ct. 643.

3. General Food Laws:

(a) Act of 13 May, 1909, P. L. 530 is constitutional.

Com. vs. Pflaum, 50 Pa. Super. Ct. 55.

S. C. 236 Pa., 294.

(b) Act of 26 June, 1895, P. L. 317.

This Act was replaced and repealed by the Act of 1 June, 1907, P. L. 386, which in turn was replaced and repealed by the existing law, viz: the Act of 13 May, 1909, P. L. 520, but the decisions under these repealed statutes are important for the principles stated and the reasoning of the Courts.

The Act of June 26, 1895, was held constitutional in

Com. vs. Curry, 4 Pa. Super. Ct. 356.

and

Com. vs. Kevin, 202 Pa. 28, but in

Com. vs. Kebort, 212 Pa. 289, was declared unconstitutional so far as it related to liquors and other drinks, on account of defective title.

(c) Act of 1 June, 1907, P. L. 386.

Certain provisions of this act were declared unconstitutional in the cases of

Com. vs. Dougherty, 39 Pa. Super. Ct. 328.

and

Com. vs. Kephart, 39 Pa. Super. Ct. 524.

4. Constitutionality of the Office of Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Com. ex rel vs. Warren, 217 Pa. 163.

5. The provisions of food laws and the practice of the agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in relation to the enforcement of food laws do not violate Art. 111, Sec. 27, of the state constitution in relation to inspection of merchandise.

Com. vs. Wilson, 9 Del. 357.

See also:

Com. vs. Arrow, 32 Pa. Super. Ct. 1.

Com. vs. Spencer, 28 Pa. Super. Ct. 301.

Com. ex rel vs. Warren, 217 Pa. 163.

Inspection involves necessarily the power of present condemnation of the articles inspected in so far as such articles do not conform to a given standard. Inspection operates upon things; our food laws operate upon persons. Dairy and Food Agents have no power under any of our laws to seize and condemn any article of

merchandise. The remedy provided in these laws is by prosecution of the person offending; the law never proceeds against the thing which is adjudged illegal. In fact there is never a judicial condemnation of any article of merchandise. The judgment of the courts is always against the person.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD LAWS

1. *All the food laws contain penalties for violations of their provisions and are, therefore, what are commonly called penal statutes. But these laws, nevertheless, are entitled to a liberal construction, and not a strict construction.*

A "strict construction" is a close adherence to the liberal or textual interpretation, and a case is excluded from its operation unless the language of the statute clearly includes it.

36 Cyc. 1172-3.

Lagler vs. Bye, 42 Ind. App. 592.

A statute liberally construed may be extended to include cases clearly within the mischief to be remedied, unless such construction does violence to the language used.

36 Cyc. 1172-3.

Lagler vs. Bye, *supra*.

Kellar vs. James, 63 W. Va. 139.

Laws enacted for the protection of human life, for the prevention of fraud and the remedy of public evils are remedial and entitled to liberal construction.

36 Cyc. 1173 et seq.

A statute may be remedial and yet have penal provisions. In such case there is no impropriety in putting a literal construction on a penal clause, and a liberal construction on a remedial clause in the same Act.

Short vs. Hibbard, 2 Bing. 349.

Stull vs. Reber, 215 Pa. 156.

Com. vs. Shaleen, 215 Pa. 595.

Bechtel's Election, 39 Pa. Super. Ct. 302.

Cem. vs. Kevin, 202 Pa. 23.

In the case of *Stull vs. Reber, Supra*, Chief Justice Mitchell in speaking of the Act of 18th June, 1895, P. L. 203, requiring the exclusion from the public schools of children who have not been vaccinated, says, (pg. 163):

"One expression in the opinion of the Court below, and in some of the cases cited in the argument, requires a passing note. The Act is not a penal statute. It is a broad general Act relating to the health of the whole population of the Commonwealth. It is not, therefore, to be construed or administered by the rigid technical rules applicable to penal laws, but fairly according to its intent, neither nar-

rowing it to the letter, to the exclusion of cases clearly within such intent, nor stretching it beyond its legitimate scope to cover matters not clearly meant to be included. It is an Act touching very closely common rights and privileges and, therefore, specially requiring a common sense administration."

In *Com. vs. Kevin*, 202 Pa. 23, in constructing the General Food Act of 26 June, 1895, P. L. 317, Justice Mestrezat says, (pg. 27):

"The object of the statnt is to protect the public health by secur-ing pure food and to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of adulterated articles of food. The purpose of the legislature in the passage of the Act is most commendable, and the statute should receive a construction by the Courts that will fully and ef-fectively accomplish the object of its enactment."

2. *The several food laws make the sale, &c., of adulterated or mis-branded foods an offense, and hence the intent of the offender is im-material.*

In *Com. vs. Weiss*, 139 Pa. 247, in speaking of the Oleomargarine Act of May 21, 1885, P. L. 22, Justice Clark, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, says, pg. 250, et seq.:

"Guilty knowledge or guilty intent is, in general, an essential ele-ment in crimes at the common law, but statutes providing police regulations, in many cases make certain acts penal, where this ele-ment is wholly disregarded. The distinction is thus laid down in 3 Greenl. Ev. Sec. 21: 'The rule,' (i. e. that ignorance of fact will excuse) 'would seem to hold good in all cases where the act, if done knowingly, would be malum in se. But where a statute commands that an act be done or omitted, which in the absence of such statute, might have been done or omitted without culpability, ignorance of the fact or state of things contemplated by the statute it seems will not excuse its violation.' * * * * * Whether a criminal in-tent or a guilty knowledge, is a necessary ingredient of a statutory offense, therefore, is a matter of construction."

See also:

Com. vs. Ceiler, 20 Pa. Super. Ct. 260.

In re Carlson's License, 127 Pa. 330.

Com. vs. Zelt, 138 Pa. 626.

Com. vs. Sellers, 130 Pa. 32.

Com. vs. Holstein, 132 Pa. 351.

Wharton's Crim. Law, Sec. 87 & 88.

That the purchaser knew what he was buying and was not de-ceived, where the article sold was adulterated or misbranded will not excuse the defendant or avail as a defense.

Com. vs. Huffnal, 4 Pa. Super. Ct. 312.

The case of Com. vs. Huffnal was reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court, on another point, but the principle above stated was in effect affirmed.

Com. vs. Huffnal, 185 Pa. 381.

3. *If the ingredients added to a food is poisonous or injurious to health, it is not necessary that it should be added in such quantity or to such extent that the mixture or compound sold as food is rendered poisonous or injurious to health.*

Com. vs. Kevin, 202 Pa. 23.

S. C. 18, Pa. Super. Ct. 414.

The Kevin case was decided under the general food Act of 26th June, 1895, P. L. 317, since repealed, but the language of existing laws upon the same subject is the same as that in Act of 1895.

4. *Construction of Oleomargarine Act of 29 May, 1901, P. L. 327.*

The Act of 29th May, 1901, provides, inter alia: "That no person, firm or corporation shall, by himself, herself or themselves, or his, her or their agent, servant or employe, nor shall any officer, agent, servant or employe of any person, firm or corporation manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance * * * * * unless such person, firm or corporation shall have first obtained a license and paid a license fee as hereinafter provided; nor unless the said article, product or compound * * * * * shall be made and kept free from all coloration or ingredients causing it to look like yellow butter," &c.

Under this provision of the law, in *Com. vs. McLett*, 27 Pa. Super. Ct. 41, it was decided by the Superior Court, that upon an indictment for selling oleomargarine made or colored so as to resemble or be in imitation of yellow butter, a conviction may be sustained although there is no evidence of the artificial coloration of the oleomargarine by the addition thereto in the process of manufacture or afterwards, of any substance which had no other function than to cause it to resemble and be in imitation of yellow butter.

See also:

Com. vs. Caulfield, 27 Pa. Super. Ct. 279.

Under these decisions what is known as naturally colored oleomargarine was understood to be prohibited in Pennsylvania. But there remained some question as to what was meant by "yellow butter" in the Act, that oleomargarine must not imitate or resemble. It was contended that oleomargarine could still be sold that was of a yellow tint or tinge, and did not resemble or imitate the deeper yellow shades of June butter.

But the meaning of the language of the Act prohibiting yellow oleomargarine has recently been settled by two decisions of our Superior Court, viz:

Com. vs. Clewell, 49 Pa. Sup. Ct. 389.

and

Com. vs. Ignatavig, 49 Pa. Sup. Ct. 397.

In the case of *Com. vs. Clewell*, Henderson, J., delivering the opinion of the Superior Court, Mar. 1, 1912, say:

"The defendant was convicted on an indictment charging him with selling oleomargarine which was not 'made and kept free from all coloration and ingredients causing it to look like yellow butter' in violation of the Act of May 29, 1901, P. L. 327. The question involved is thus stated: 'Whether the Act of Assembly of 1901, May 29, P. L. 327, Section 1, prohibiting the sale, manufacture, etc., of oleomargarine, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same with or without coloring matter, means any shade or tint of yellow, and not what is commercially known as yellow butter. In other words, is yellow butter in the Act synonymous with any shade of butter yellow.'

"In the argument of the appellant's counsel the statement is made that the only issue is, whether the oleomargarine sold by the defendant contained coloring matter or ingredients, causing it to look like yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream of the same, with or without coloring matter. The position taken by the appellant is 'that the yellow butter named in the Act has reference to a certain standard of yellow butter which is the natural butter made in the month of June and which assumes a rich yellow color, but that natural butter made at any other time of the year falls below this standard of color.' It is also contended that butter made at other times in the year than the month of June is generally artificially colored to resemble butter made in the month of June and that, therefore, butter so colored becomes a standard of the yellow butter to which the Act of Assembly refers, and that the defendant should have been permitted to offer in evidence a sample of artificially colored butter for the purpose of showing that the oleomargarine, which he sold was not of that color. The issue thus presented is within narrow compass. The position of the defendant asks us to declare that when the legislature speaks of 'yellow butter' it means butter having the color of that product made in the month of June, but we are unable to find either in the words of the statute or from a consideration of the reasons leading to its enactment any warrant for such construction. As has been repeatedly stated the principal object of the Act was to prevent deception by dealers in oleomargarine, and it would be a remarkable inference that care was only exercised toward the safeguarding of the public against imposi-

tion as to butter made during one-twelfth of the year. Witnesses are not necessary to show that butter is not all of the same color whether made in the month of June or at any other time. Different shades of yellow appear in its production contingent on the breed of cows, the feed used, the time of year in which it is made and the process of manufacture, and when the phrase 'yellow butter' is used we think the legislature intended to describe the general color inhering in that product. Any other construction would open every market to the sale of oleomargarine made in imitation of butter and no prohibition would exist except as to the imitation of the highest natural color of butter or of butter colored, in imitation of it. This would defeat the very purpose of the Act."

See also:

Com. vs. McCann, 14 Pa. Super. Ct. 221.

Com. vs. Van Dyke, 13 Pa. Super. Ct. 484.

Serving oleomargarine with meals.

In Com. vs. Handley, 7 Pa. Super. Ct. 356, it is held that a public caterer who, for gain, furnishes oleomargarine as a part of a meal to his guests, is subject to the penalty provided by law.

In Com. vs. Miller, 131 Pa. 118, the Supreme Court construed the Act of May 21, 1885, P. L. 22, to apply to a restaurant-keeper furnishing oleomargarine to a customer as part of a meal.

5. Construction of Act of May 23, 1893, P. L. 112, in relation to use of oleomargarine in charitable and penal institutions.

Com. vs. Webster, 13 Dist. Rep. 199.

Oleomargarine in Charitable Institutions.

28 County Court Rep. 290.

6. Construction of Food Laws relative to duty of Dairy and Food Commissioner as to enforcement.

In re Pure Food Law Application.

11 Dist. Rep. 423.

Opinion by Elkin, Attorney General.

7. Construction of second offense clause in Oleomargarine Act of 29 May, 1901, P. L. 327.

Com. vs. McDermott, 37 Pa. Super. Ct. 1.

See also:

Com. vs. Neill, 16 Pa. Super. Ct. 210.

This latter case was, however, under the Act of 1889, and is not applicable to the present Act of 29 May, 1901.

EVIDENCE IN FOOD CASES

While in food cases it is usual to offer in evidence a sample of the food alleged to be adulterated or misbranded, yet such course is not essential to conviction.

Com. vs. Caulfield, 27 Pa. Super. Ct. 279.

In some cases it is impossible to keep samples from time of purchase until time of trial because of the perishable nature of the commodity. This is true especially in the case of milk.

CONVICTION OF A PROPRIETOR ON PROOF OF SALE BY A SERVANT, AGENT OR EMPLOYE

A master is responsible criminally for an illegal act of his agent, servant or employe, where such act is in the usual course of his employment.

Com. vs. Houston, 3 Dist. Rep. 686.

1 Wh. Crim. Law, Sec. 247.

Com. vs. Park, 1 Gray (Mass.) 553.

Com. vs. Nichols, 10 Metcalf, 259.

Com. vs. Morgan, 107, (Mass.) 199.

Com. vs. Boston R. R., 126 (Mass.) 61.

See:

Com. vs. Johnston, 2 Pa. Super. Ct. 317.

Zeigler vs. Com., 22 W. N. C. 111.

Com. vs. Junkin, 170 Pa. 202.

Com. vs. Willard, 9 W. N. C. 524.

Where the defendant is a corporation it is better to indict the active members of the corporation as individuals, but in such case the evidence must show some active participation by the defendant in the illegal act.

EVIDENCE OF SALE

Sale is a word of precise legal import. It means at all times a contract between the parties to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays or promises to pay to the seller for the thing bought or sold.

Williamson vs. Berry, 8 How. (U. S.) 544.

Huthmacher vs. Harris' Admr., 38 Pa. 498.

The elements of a Sale are:

1. Parties competent to contract.
2. Mutual assent.
3. A thing, the absolute or general property, which is transferred from the seller to the buyer.
4. A price in money paid or promised.

1 Benj. on Sales, Sec. 1.

As to what constitutes a Sale, see:

Com. vs. Leslie, 20 Pa. Super. Ct. 529, where it is held that a person may be convicted of selling oleomargarine unlawfully colored in imitation of butter, in violation of the Act of May 5, 1899, P. L. 241, where it appears that he solicited orders for the article and received pay for the same at the time the orders were given; that he sent the orders, together with the money to a manufacturer in another state; that the manufacturer packed the several parcels ordered in one crate or box and addressed and sent the same to the dealer as "agent," and that the latter distributed the parcels to the several persons who had ordered them. In such case it is immaterial that the dealer did not receive a commission from the manufacturer.

Where bottles or packages are fastened together and are marked or packed in a large box, barrel, crate or other receptacle, the outside box, bundle or receptacle and not any box or package contained therein constitutes the original package, and this is equally true although each bottle or package is separately wrapped in paper and labeled "original package," with the name of the importer.

In *Com. vs. Butterfield*, 46 Pa. Super. Ct. 380, it was decided that on the trial of an indictment for selling oleomargarine without a license a conviction will be sustained where the evidence shows that the defendant took orders in the place where he resided, from various parties for oleomargarine, in quantities varying from five to ten pounds, to each individual; that he sent these orders to a dealer in another state; that the dealer put up the orders in separate packages writing the names of the respective purchasers on the packages; that the packages were placed in wooden boxes, shipped to the defendant who delivered them to the different purchasers; that the defendant paid the dealer twenty cents a pound for the oleomargarine, and received from his customers twenty-two cents a pound, and that the difference was used for freight and charges, and this was known to the customers.

In *Com. vs. Paul*, 170 Pa. 284, the Supreme Court discusses the question of what constitutes an "original package" within the meaning of the commerce clause of the federal constitution.

See also:

Com. vs. Schollenberger, 156 Pa. 201.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD CHARACTER IS NOT ADMISSIBLE IN A FOOD CASE

The reason for this rule is that the food laws do not imply any criminal intent. The laws make the sale of an adulterated or misbranded article of food an offense, whether the defendant knew the article to be adulterated or misbranded or not.

Com. vs. Weiss, 139 Pa. 247.

Hence the rule, (allowing defendant to introduce character witnesses) has little or no application to such laws. They are penal acts which have no moral quality, but are *mala prohibita*.

Com. vs. Nagle, 157 Mass. 554.

16 Cyc. 1284, note 98.

Com. vs. Kolb, 13 Pa. Super. Ct., 347.

In introducing proof of character, regard must be had to the nature of the offense charged against the party, and inquiry ought to be made as to the reputation of the individual for habit of life or mode of thought, feeling or action inconsistent with his alleged guilt or innocence.

Com. vs. Irvin, 1 Clark, (2 Pa. L. J.) 329.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE

1. *Indictment.*

“Every indictment shall be deemed sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the Act of Assembly prohibiting the crime and prescribing the punishment, if there be any such, or if at common law, so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood.”

11th Sec. of Crim. Procedure, Act of 1860.

Criminal proceeding is no longer the technical thing it was. The Courts now look more to substantial justice than to artificial nicety.

Com. vs. Keenan, 67 Pa. 203.

Com. vs. Wood, 2 Pa. Super. Ct. 42.

Com. vs. New Bethlehem, 15 Pa. Super. Ct. 158.

Staeger vs. Com., 103 Pa. 469.

(a) *Suggestions as to indictment.*

State the offense as nearly as possible in the language of the Act of Assembly.

Avoid the use of the disjunctive “or” in describing the offense. Substitute “and;” although an indictment will not always be quashed because of the use of “or.”

See:

Com. vs. McDermott, 37 Pa. Super. Ct. 1.

Avoid the use of the word “wilfully” or “knowingly” in all food indictments. It is sufficient to state that the defendant did unlawfully, &c. By using the word wilfully you render it impossible to convict unless the Commonwealth proves guilty knowledge or intent.

(b) *Motions to Quash.*

In the absence of a statute, defects in the information or complaint upon which the committing magistrate acted, are not, after indict-

ment found, ground for a motion to quash where the information charges an offense.

Com. vs. Brennan, 193 Pa. 567.

Com. vs. Dingman, 26 Pa. Super. Ct. 615.

22 Cyc 418 and note 68.

(c) *Duplicity in Indictment.*

Where a statute makes two or more distinct Acts connected with the same transaction indictable, each one of which may be considered as representing a phase of the same offense, it is not regarded as duplicity to join the same in one count.

Wharton's Chim. Plead. 257.

Com. vs. Miller, 107 Pa., 276.

Com. vs. Mentzer, 162 Pa., 646.

Com. vs. Kolb, 13 Pa. Super. Ct., 347.

Com. vs. Sober, 15 Pa. Super Ct., 520.

Jillard vs. Com., 26 Pa., 169.

Com. vs. Schoenhutt, 3 Phila., 20.

Thus, it may be charged that a defendant offered for sale, exposed for sale, had in his possession with intent to sell and sold, in the same count of the indictment.

(d) *Bills of Particulars.*

A bill of particulars is not a matter of right, but is addressed to the discretion of the Court, and will be allowed only to prevent injustice and surprise.

Com. vs. Buccieri, 153 Pa., 535.

Com. vs. Powell, 23 Pa. Super. Ct., 370.

A bill of particulars will never be required to compel the Commonwealth to disclose the evidence of the crime charged in the indictment.

Com. vs. Buccieri, supra.

Com. vs. Lovegrove, 10 York, 159.

In *Com. vs. Applegate*, 1 Dist. Rep. 127, the Court refused a rule for the residences of the witnesses for the Commonwealth endorsed on the indictment.

(e) *The Court will not require the Commonwealth to deliver over to the defendant a portion of the sample which is the basis of the prosecution.*

See opinion of Bell, J., in Quarter Sessions of Blair Co. in *Com. vs. Koller*, et al., as follows:

"So far as the rule for a bill of particulars is concerned, as ruled by the Supreme Court in *Commonwealth vs. Powell*, 23 Super. Ct. 372, a bill of particulars in a criminal case is not a matter of right, but is

only an appeal to the sound discretion of the Court. My recollection is that in some of the pure food indictments in cases tried in this Court there was simply an allegation in the indictment that the pure food act had been violated, without specifying the particular violation. I am inclined to think that that indictment was perfectly good. We have our Act of Assembly which provides that an indictment shall be deemed sufficient which simply follows the words of the Act of Assembly, and if this indictment had simply followed the words of the Act of Assembly, and been in the general form with which we found other indictments, we would feel it but right and proper that the Commonwealth should specify the particular article of food which was supposed to be adulterated, and at least specify in a general way how that particular article of food was adulterated; but in the present instance the particular article of food is specified, to wit, chocolate, and there is a general statement as to how it is adulterated.

I think we will agree on a moment's reflection that the rulings of the appellate courts on this subject are perfectly right and proper. The authority cited by Mr. Baldridge is not analogous authority at all. In the first place, as stated by Mr. Woodward, the physical examination to which the plaintiff is compelled to subject himself is always made—and I am speaking only as to the orders of—is always in the presence of the physician of the plaintiff. I have drawn frequent orders compelling plaintiffs in damage cases to submit to physical examinations, but I was always careful to provide that the physician of the plaintiff should be present so that no unfair advantage could be taken of the plaintiff, and that everything that was done there was done in the presence of the physician of the plaintiff. But, it seems to me that the endeavor to liken a civil proceeding to a criminal proceeding is fallacious, and that is the vice of the offer. In a civil proceeding the plaintiff may be compelled to subject himself to a physical examination. At the same time, he has the mutual and co-ordinate right of compelling defendant to disclose his case. Not so in a criminal case. The defendant can hold all the papers in his possession, and there is no power to compel him to produce them. He can sit on the witness stand and say, 'I have a paper at home,' and the Court is powerless to make him produce evidence to establish his guilt. That is one reason. In the second place a civil suit is tried on the weight of the evidence. Each party comes in with an equal right to be heard as to the measure of proof, but in a criminal suit the burden is on the Commonwealth to establish the case beyond a reasonable doubt, and these maxims of ours about the reasonable doubt that the jury must come to the firm, unwavering conviction that the defendant is guilty, have come to us from times when judges were wont to hang a man for stealing a loaf of bread. Now I do not say in the present criminal procedure that we should get away from those old maxims, but I do say that while we adhere to these old

maxims, (which we adopted when they hung men for stealing a loaf of bread), such maxims ought not to be applied against the Commonwealth on the one side, and then, on the other hand, the Commonwealth be compelled to disclose all their case; and the absence of precedent to my mind is strong proof that there is no warrant for a Court compelling the Commonwealth to submit their evidence in advance to the defendant.

It does seem to me that the able criminal lawyers who have defended criminals charged with grave offenses, if there was any warrant for such a precedent, would have brought it in force. Take for instance a murder case. The Commonwealth claims that they found on the prisoner a bloody shirt, and that the blood stains are human blood, not chicken blood, or blood which he received butchering a hog, but human blood; now we all know that the experts on the part of the defense coach the lawyers for the defense while they cross-examine the experts of the Commonwealth, but I do not think there would be any warrant for a defendant charged with murder to say 'you must tear that shirt in two, and you must give my chemist one-half of the alleged blood stains so that they can prepare a defense;' or, to put it more mildly, that they can have the alleged blood stains analyzed. I do not know of any such precedent, and the very fact that Mr. Baldridge, after diligent search, has been unable to find one, to my mind is proof that there is no warrant to force the Commonwealth to produce the evidence they are going to submit. As I said before, in a civil suit, under certain equitable rules, each side must apprise the other side of what evidence they are going to use, but I do not think it would be fair to say to the Commonwealth, you must give the defendant all your side of the case so that he can examine and ransack it, and at the same time allow the defendant to keep his mouth shut. It seems to me that would be giving the defendant an unfair advantage, and it seems to me it would be unfair to compel the Commonwealth to allow a defendant to subject their samples to examination in advance, and I will overrule the application for the compelling of the production of such samples.

As to experiments in open Court, I do not know to what extent I will go about a matter of that kind. I did rule in the formaldehyde cases, where Mr. Hicks wanted to take a drink of the preservative, and wanted the Court to take a drink of it, and let the jury take a drink of it, I did rule that he could take a drink, but the Court would not, and would not have the jury do so. Mr. Hicks was going to turn the Court into a laboratory, and I think we said we would not have any laboratory here in Court. I do not know to what extent I would go if there was any effort on the part of the defendant to examine samples by microscopic tests—I will leave that matter open."

2. *Sentence.*

Most of the food laws fix a maximum and minimum penalty for their violation.

The construction placed upon these clauses of the several acts by the department and by most of the Courts of the State is that in thus fixing a maximum and minimum sentence, the Legislature took away from the Court the discretion to suspend sentence. It will be observed in this connection, that as a general rule the Legislature in penal Acts fixes no minimum, hence the Court may suspend punishment entirely,—but in these police regulations wherein a minimum sentence is fixed, the Court must conform to the Act and inflict at least the minimum penalty.

Selling, offering for sale, having in possession with intent to sell and exposing for sale, where these occur as a part of a single transaction, are not separate offenses for which penalties can be multiplied. The sale in such cases embraces all that has gone before and leads up to it, as necessary incidents and constitutes but one complete offense.

Com. vs. Roberts, 125 Pa., 174.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE

OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.
2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said Acts against such person, firm or corporation.
3. When a license has been issued to a certain address, a second license will not be issued to the same address for the same year or fractional part thereof.
4. No license certificate permits the sale of oleomargarine from wagons, or from any other place except that designated in said license certificate.
5. Remittance (either Bank, Draft, Cashier's Cheque, or Certificate of Deposit, preferred), for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Cheques and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.
6. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "that upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said Act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

SCHEDULE OF LICENSE FEES

The following tabulated statement shows the respective amounts due the Commonwealth for the various licenses named, for the entire year, or fractional parts thereof, and checks, or drafts must be sent for the correct amount.

Kind of License.	Cost of License.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manufacturer's license,	\$1,000	\$916 67	\$833 34	\$750 00	\$666 67	\$583 34	\$500 00	\$416 67	\$333 34	\$250 00	\$166 67	\$83 34
Wholesale license,	500	458 34	416 67	375 00	333 34	291 67	250 00	208 34	166 67	125 00	83 34	41 67
Retail license,	100	91 67	83 34	75 00	66 67	58 34	50 00	41 67	33 34	25 00	16 67	8 33
Hotel or restaurant license,	50	45 84	41 67	37 50	33 34	29 18	25 00	20 84	16 67	12 50	8 34	4 17
Boarding house license,	10	9 16	8 33	7 50	6 66	5 83	5 00	4 16	3 33	2 50	1 66	83

The Dairy and Food Commissioner will supply applicants with the proper printed blank forms which must be used by all applicants for oleomargarine and renovated butter license certificates. These forms furnish detailed information as to license fees, etc. They also show the respective periods of time for which licenses are issued. A certificate issued with the beginning of the year must include payment for the entire year, while those issued at a later period must include payment for the part of the year remaining, always dating from the first day of the month in which the application was filed.

If the application is signed by a firm name, kindly supply full names of partners constituting the firm; when signed by a company give name of president, secretary and general manager.

Sign names in full—for example: "John Jacob Doe," not "J. J. Doe."

It is also imperative that you give the number of the building in which your place of business is located and the street upon which it is situated. If it does not have a number, give the name by which it is known, or describe its location as nearly as possible by some well-known landmark, in order that it may be definitely located.

This information is essential in order to secure a license certificate, and failure to furnish the same will mean indefinite delay in the issuing of said license certificate.

Two signs which will be supplied by the Dairy and Food Division, must be hung up in conspicuous places on the walls of the room or store in which oleomargarine is sold. Each package must be plainly marked "Oleomargarine," as the law directs, and oleomargarine or butterine must be "free from coloration or ingredients that cause it to look like butter."

